




The dynamic nature of our Sun

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Osher Lifelong Learning Institute
Our Place in the Universe
4 February 2016



Quiz

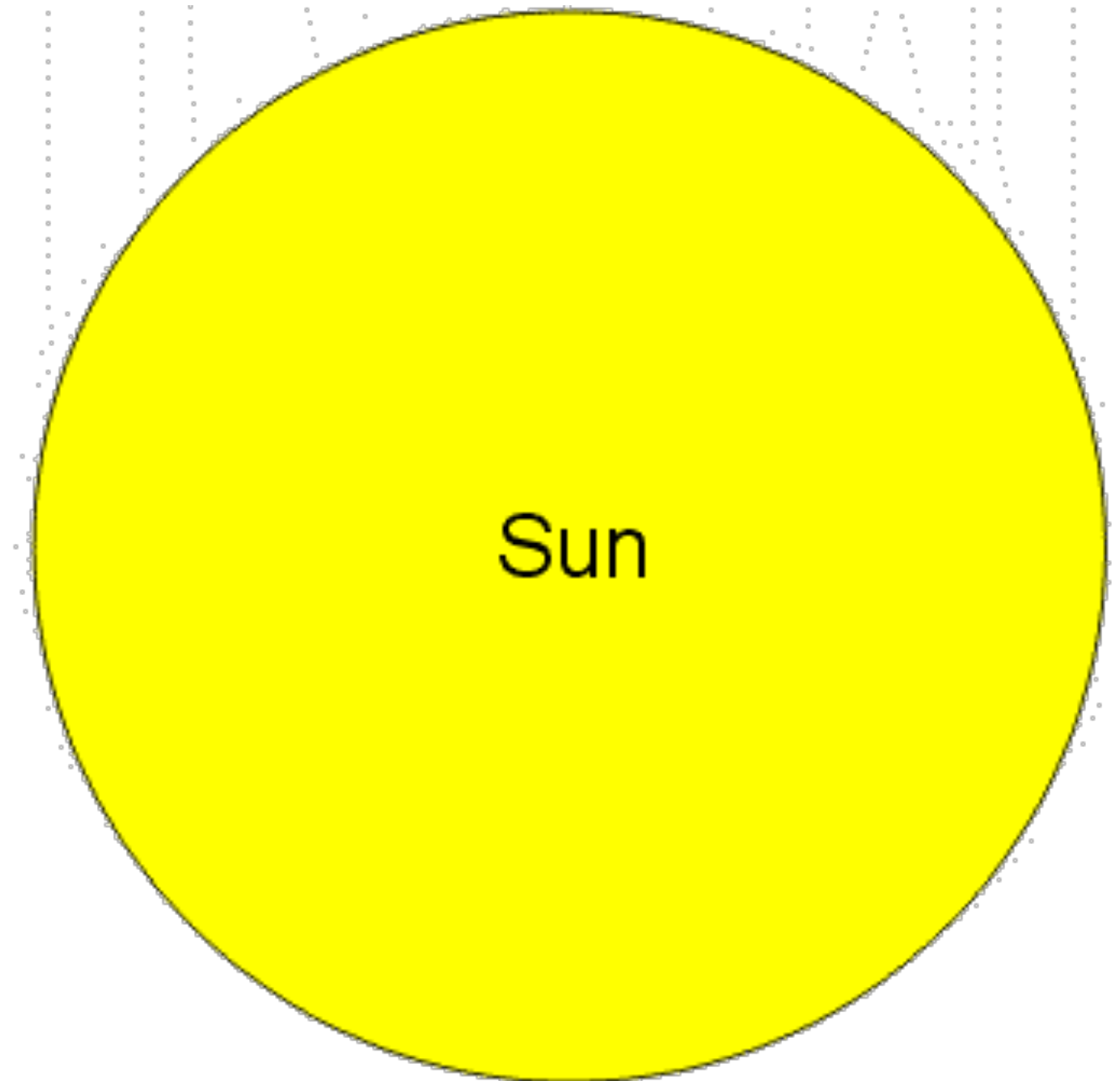
How many Earths across is the Sun?

		
10	100	1000

Answer: 100






Earth



Quiz

How long does it take the Sun's light to reach the earth?

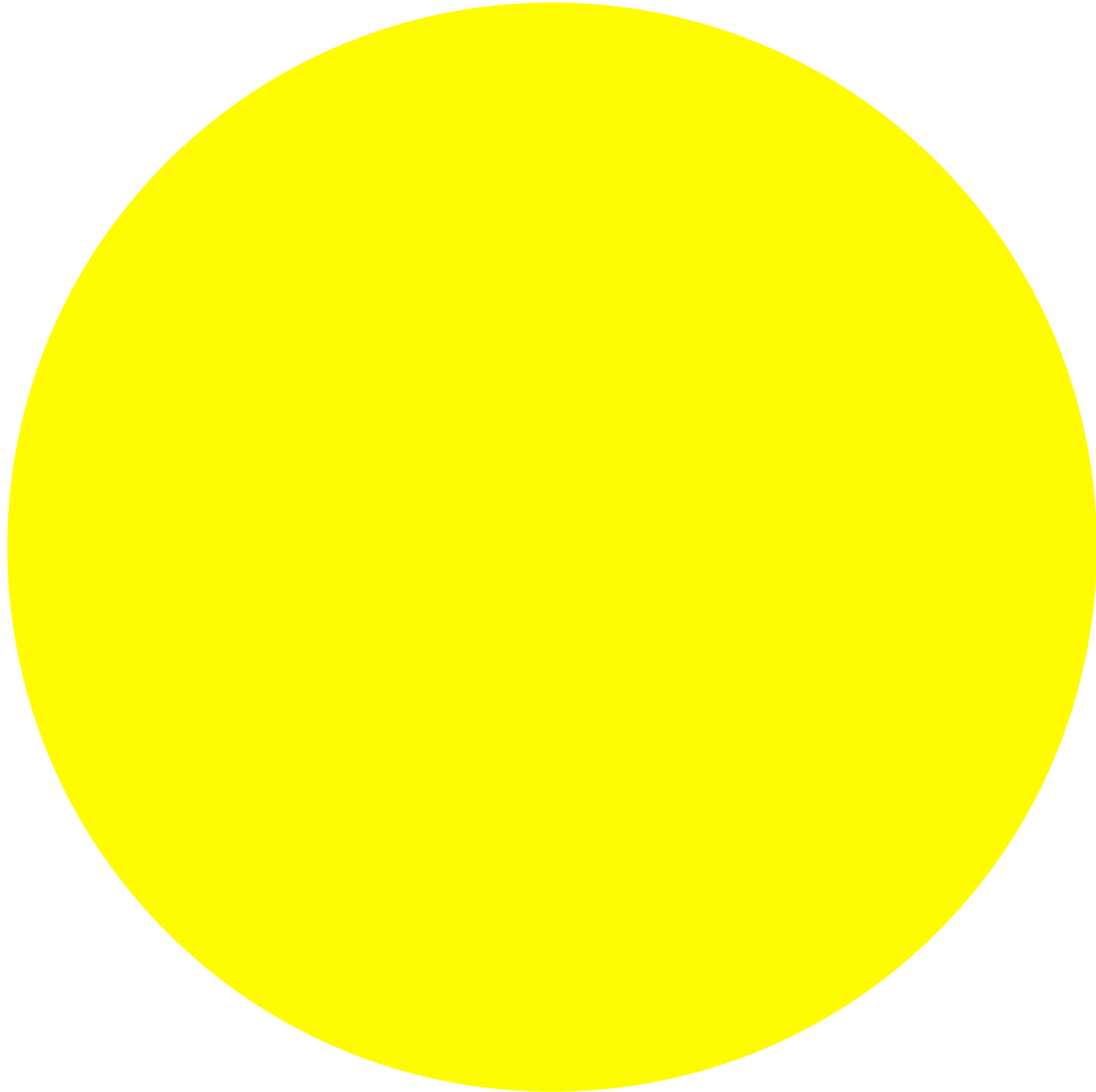
		
0.008 sec	8 sec	8 min

Answer: 8 minutes

distance to the Sun = 1 astronomical unit
= 93 million miles
= 150 million km

Light travels 300,000 km/s

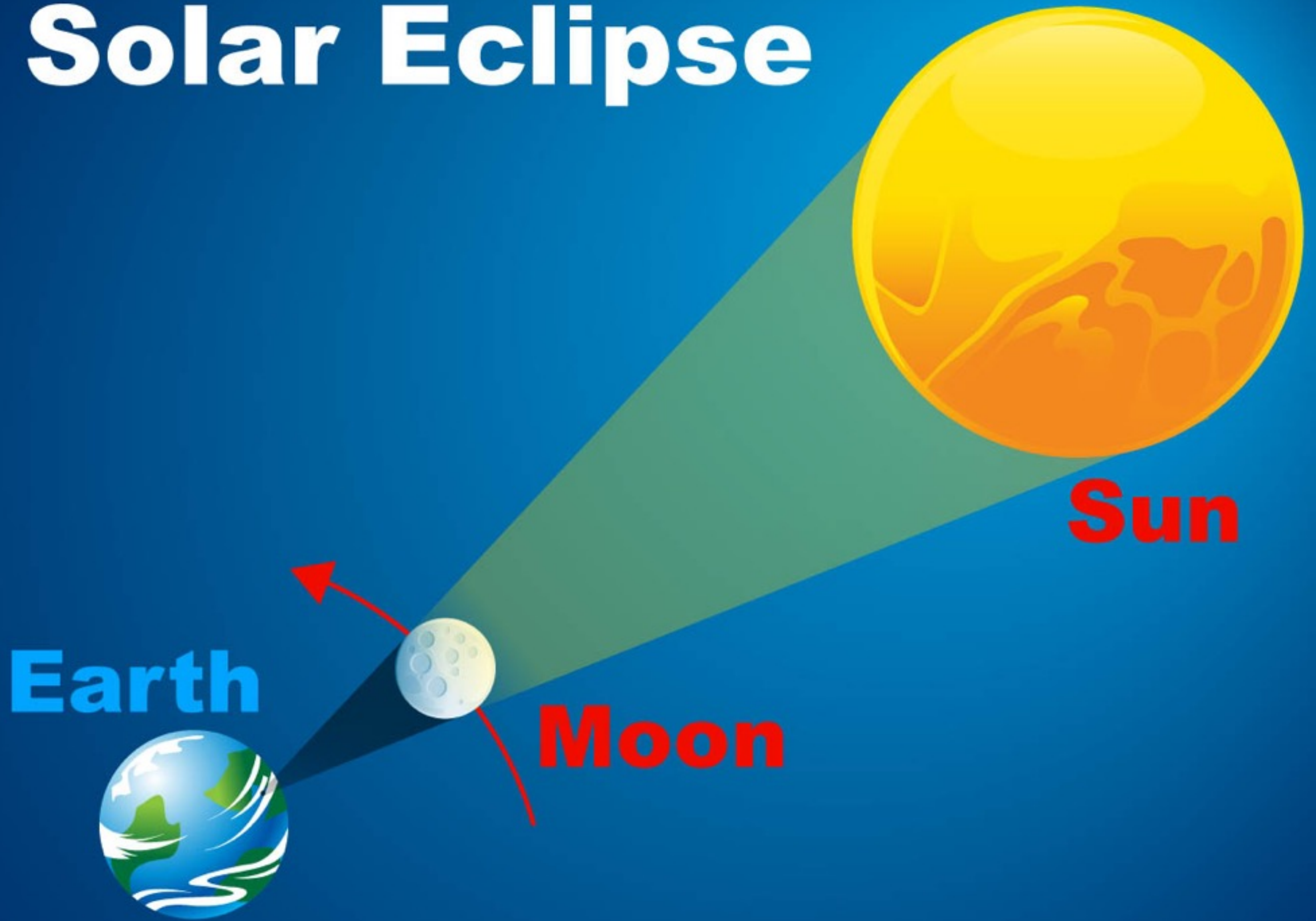
Our Sun





source: Daisuke Tomiyasu 2014 @ Higashinada-ku, Kobe, Japan

Solar Eclipse



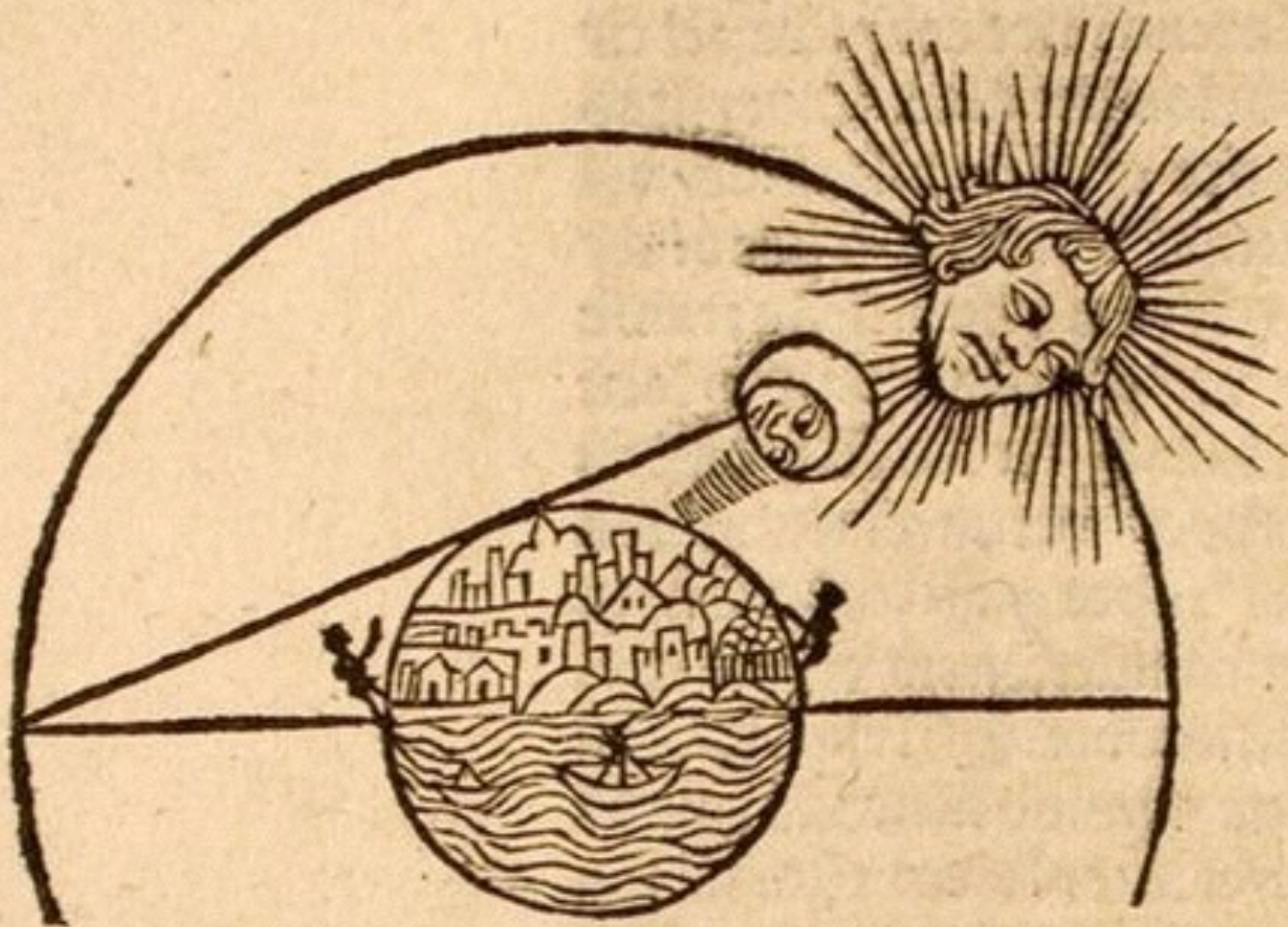


Petroglyph ~1000 AD (source HAO)

Quomodo fit e-
clipsis solis.

luna in capite vel in cauda
est necesse in qualibet oppo-

in ca
tas
luna
re. v
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dup
si lu
et ag
in a
trio
app



Correlarium.

et maior q̄to regio fuerit au-
mentum est eclipsis solis.

1499, Sacro Busto

Quomodo fit
luna in capite vel in cauda

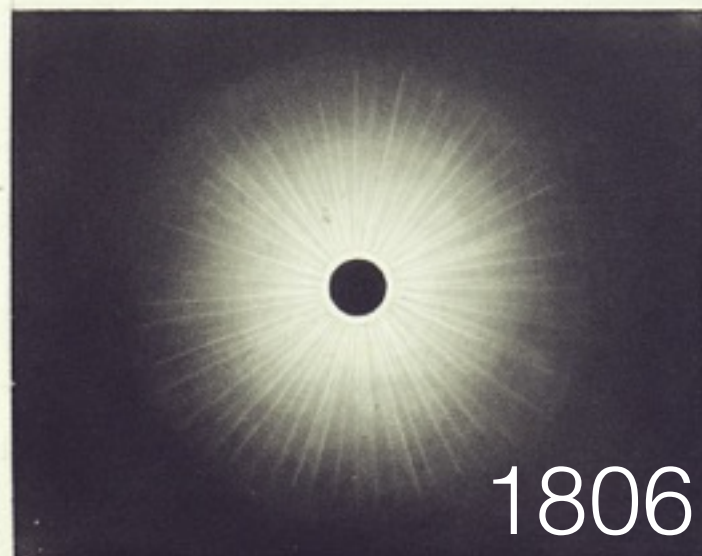
Astronomie Populaire

T. III P. 606



1778

FIG. 308. Éclipse de Soleil du 14 Juin 1778

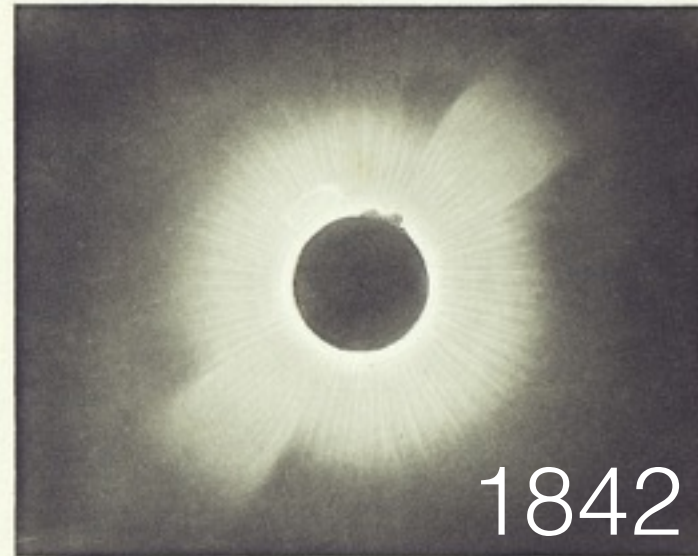


1806

FIG. 309. Éclipse de Soleil du 15 Juin 1806

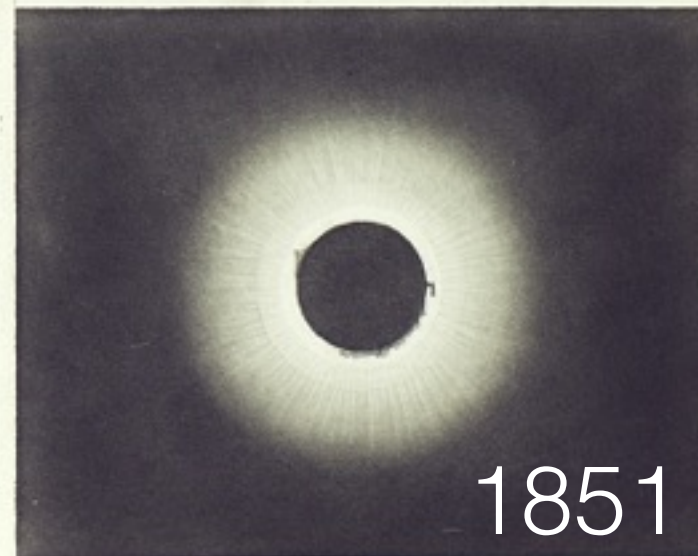
J. B. Barrois del.

Sur J. Delisle, P. J. Lescaux en Paris.



1842

FIG. 309. Éclipse de Soleil du 8 Juillet 1842



1851

FIG. 309. Éclipse de Soleil du 28 Juillet 1851

J. B. Barrois del.

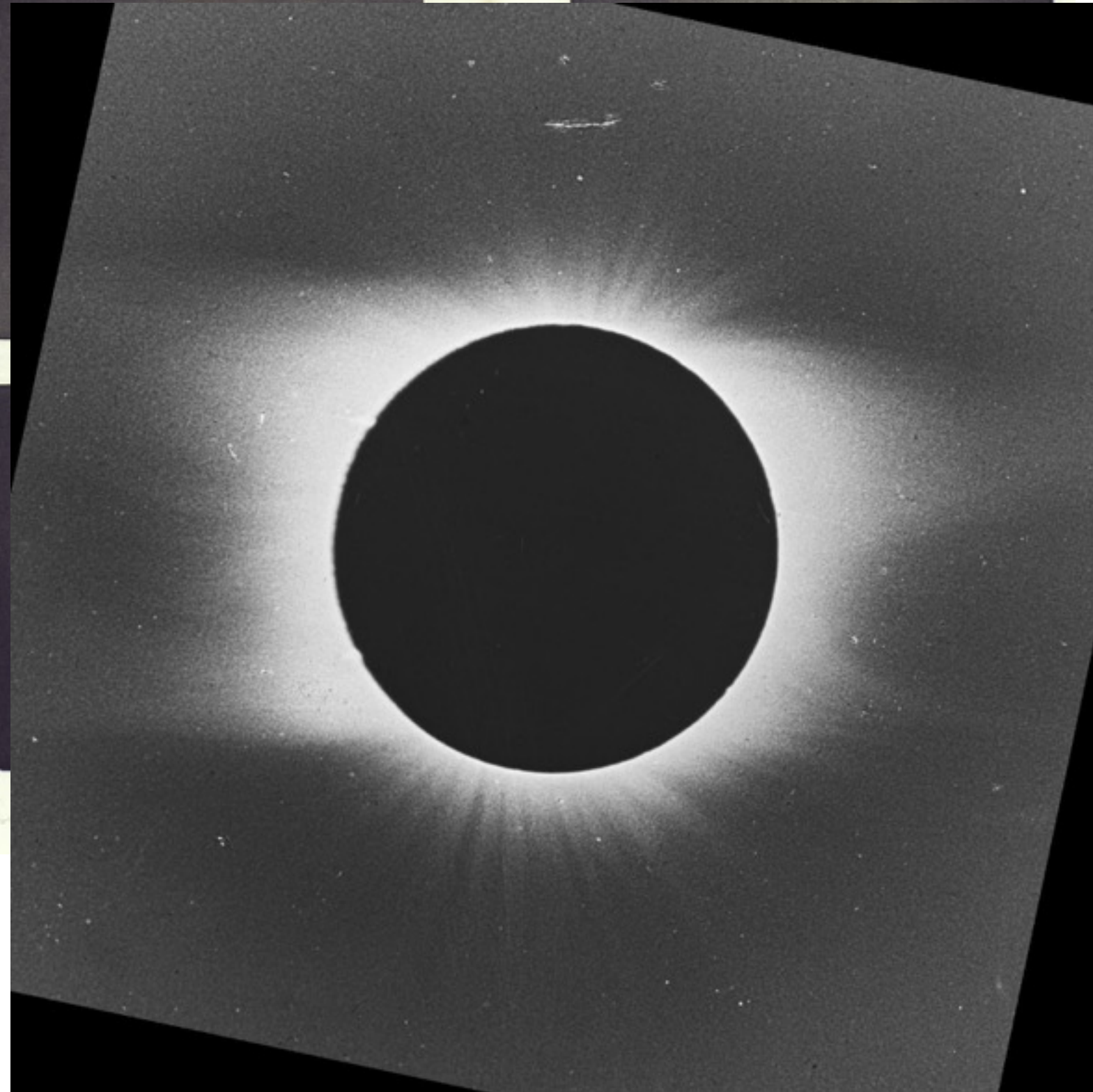
SCD Université Rennes 1

Popular Astronomy

Quomodo fit
luna in capite vel in cauda

Astronomie Populaire

T. III P. 666

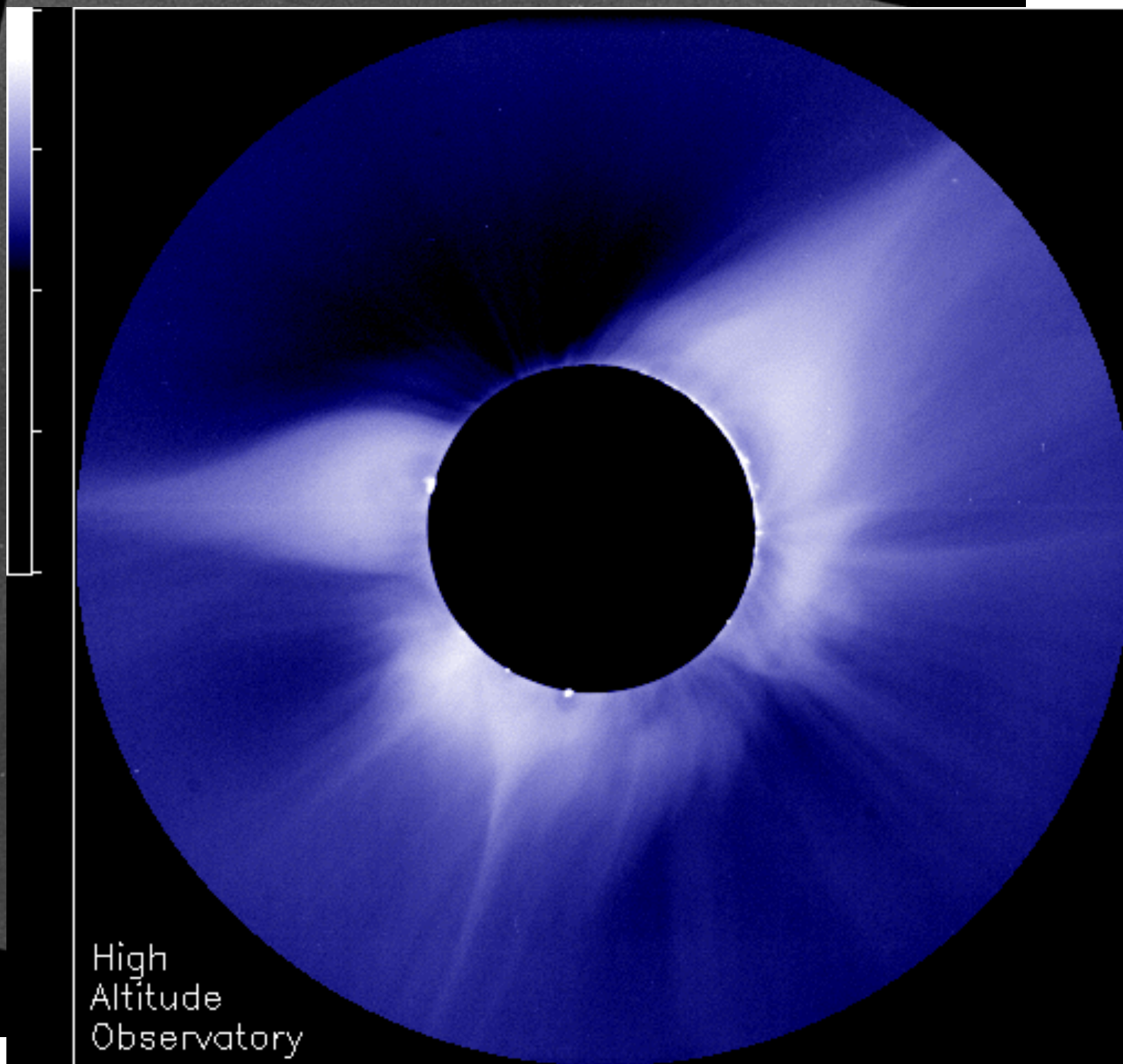


1889 source: HAO eclipse archive

Quomodo fieri luna in capite vel in cauda

Astronomie Populaire

1878



12 November 1966 — Total Solar Eclipse — Pulacayo, Bolivia

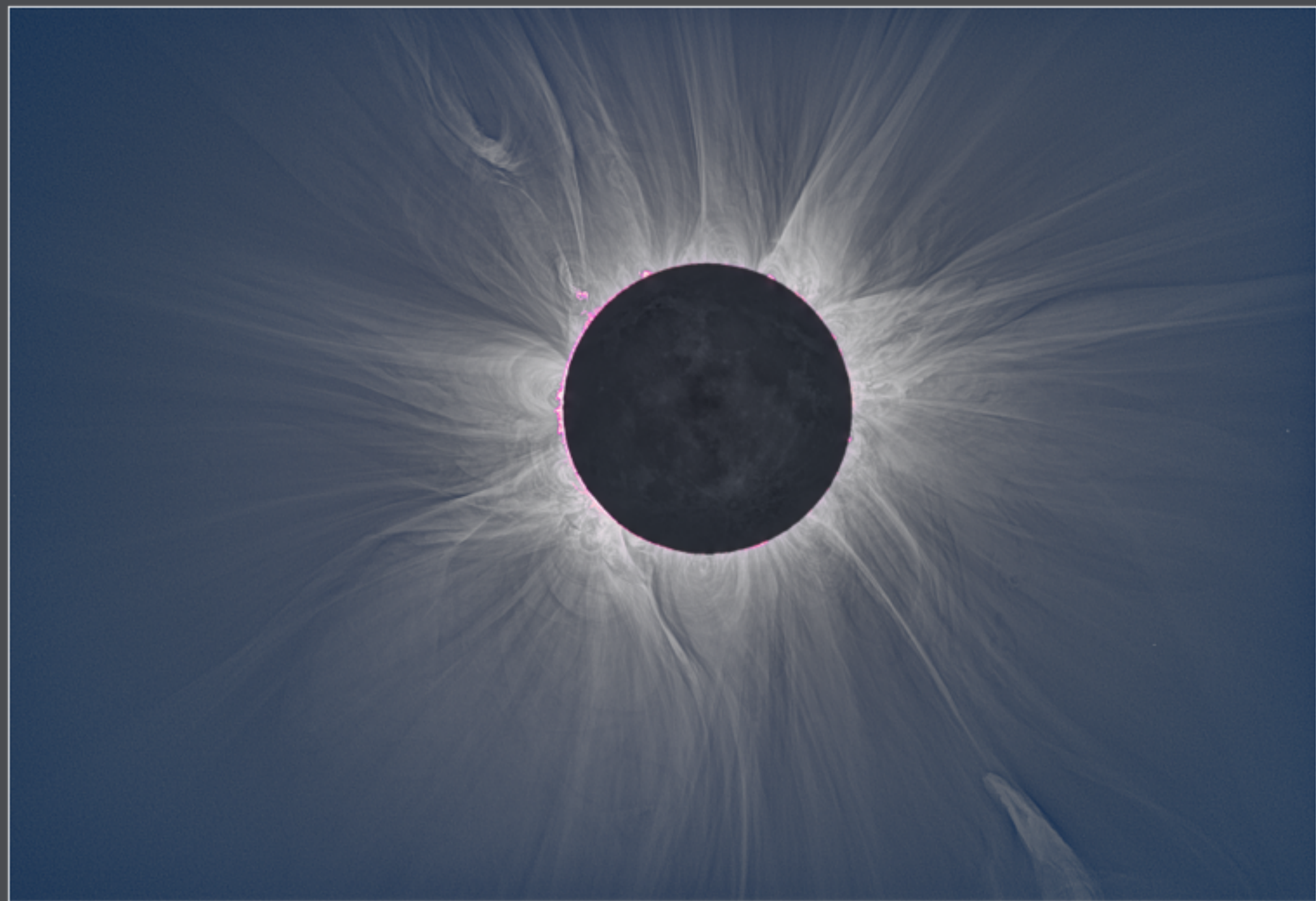


luna in capite vel in cauda

Quomodo fieri

Astronomie Populaire

T. 13 P. 100



Total Solar Eclipse 2013

© 2013 Constantinos Emmanoulidis, © 2014 Miloslav Druckmüller

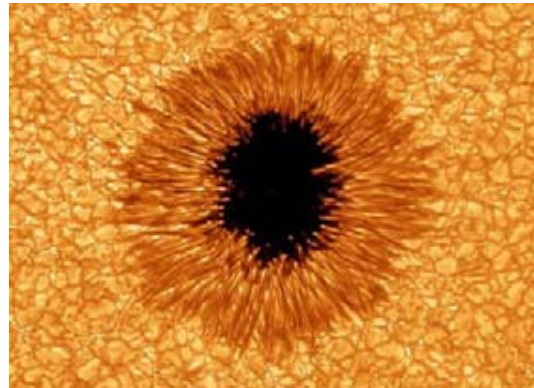
Activity

Get into groups of 4 or 5.

Record your answers.

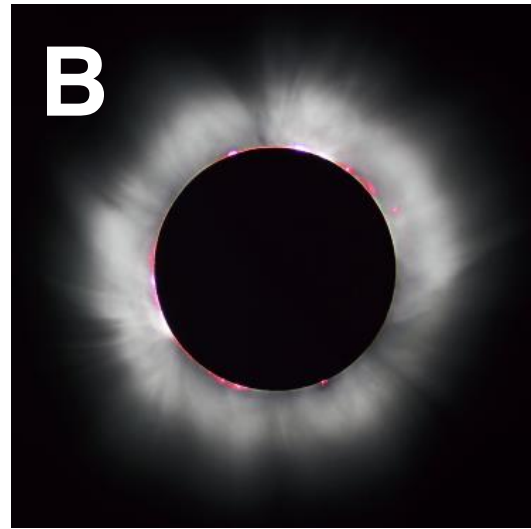
Order from coolest to hottest

A



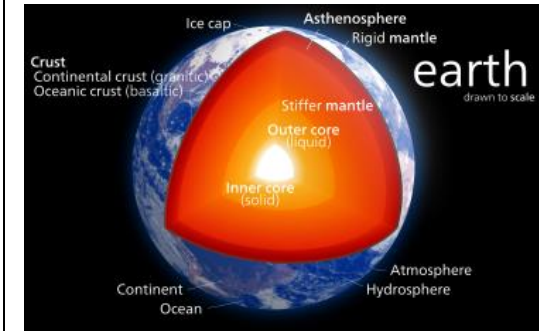
Sunspot

B



The Sun's Corona
("atmosphere")

C



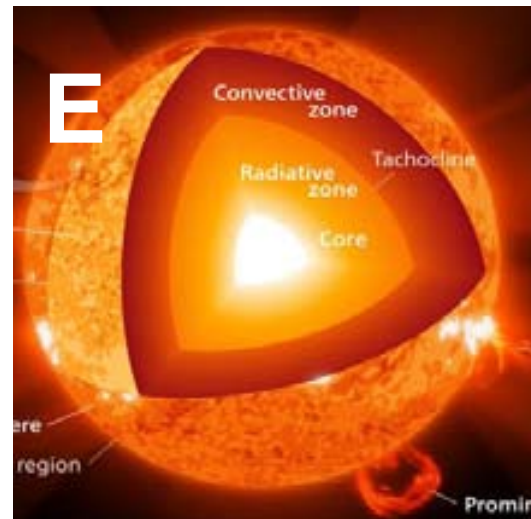
Earth's Core

D



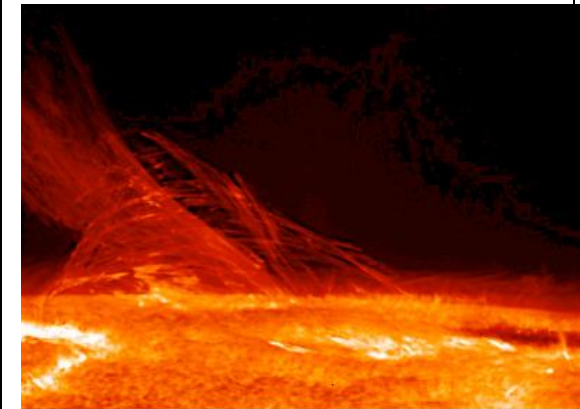
Meteor

E



The Sun's Core

F



Surface of the Sun

G



Volcanic lava

H



Comet

I



Lightning

Answer

H



Comet
-450°F to 200°F

C



Earth's core
6200°K

G



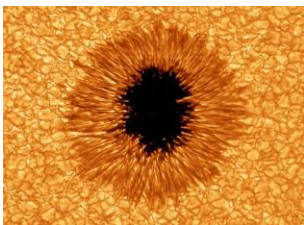
Lava
1450°F to 2000°F

I



Lightning
30,000°K

A



Sunspot
6300°F

B



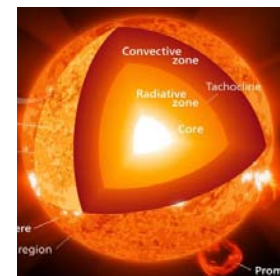
Sun's corona
5 million °K

D



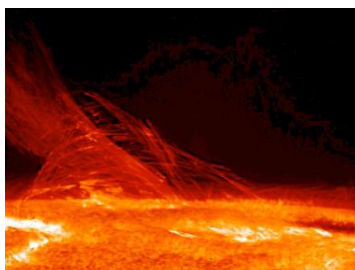
Meteor
10,000°F or 5800°K

E



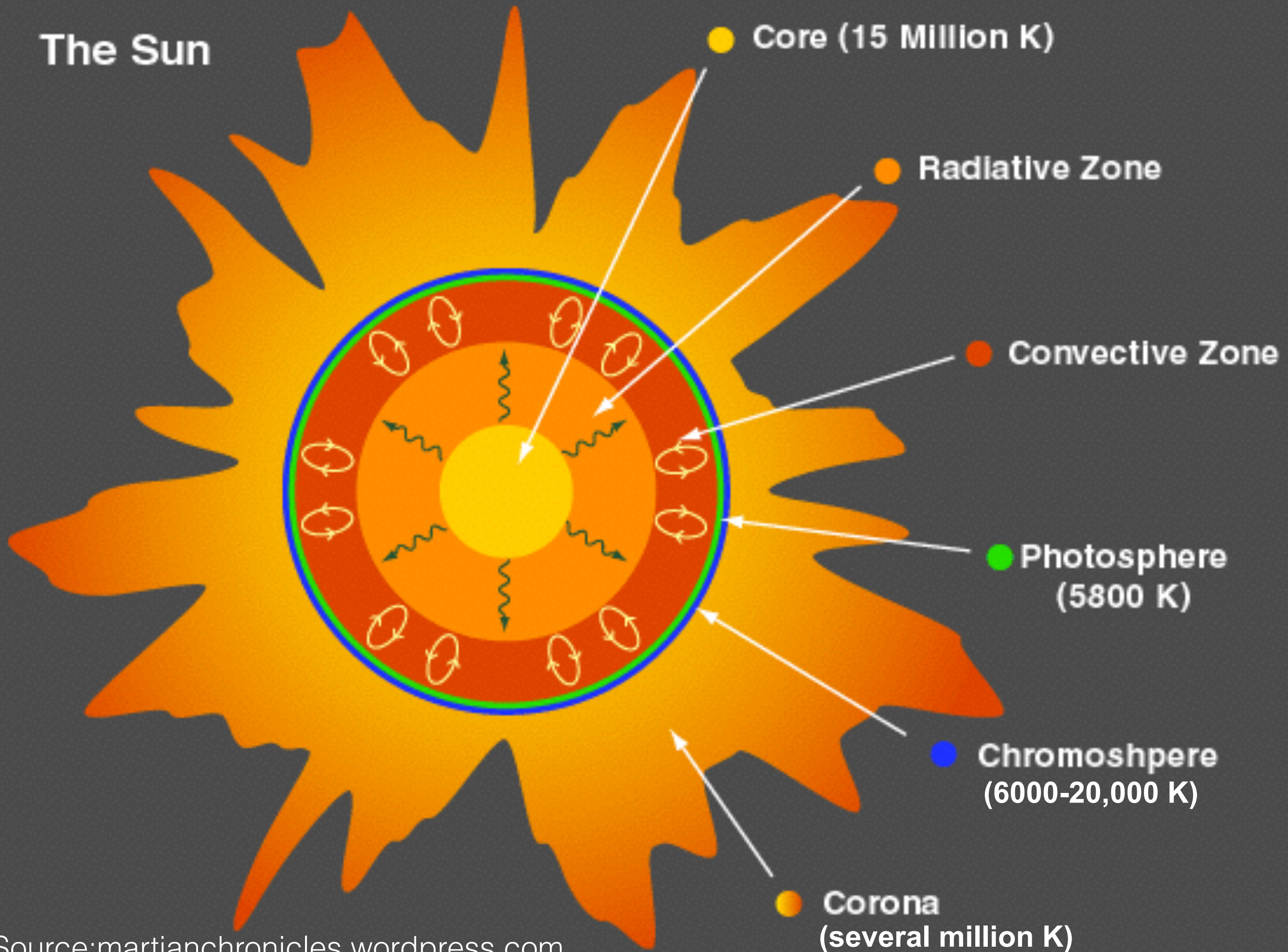
Sun's core
15 million °K

F



Sun's surface
6000°K

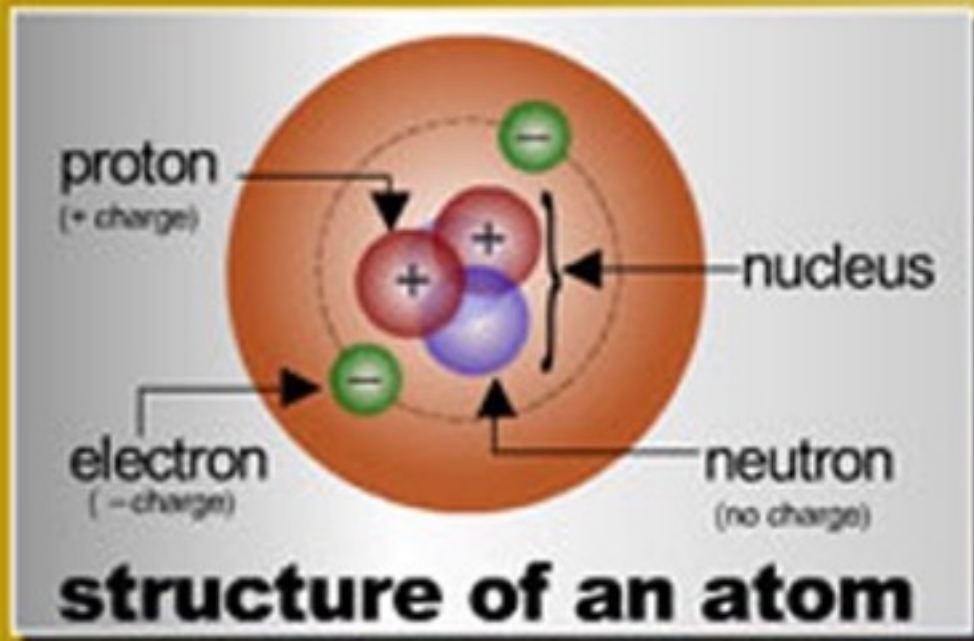
The Sun



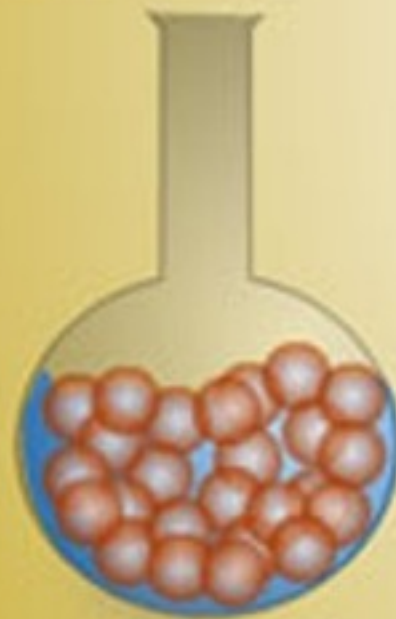
Plasma

source: UC Regents

PHASES OF MATTER



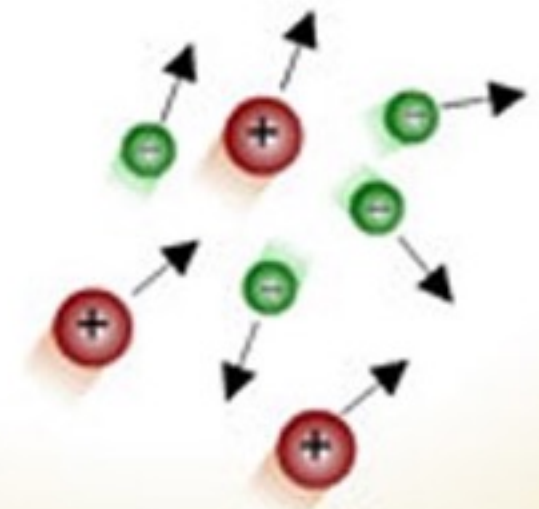
Solid



Liquid



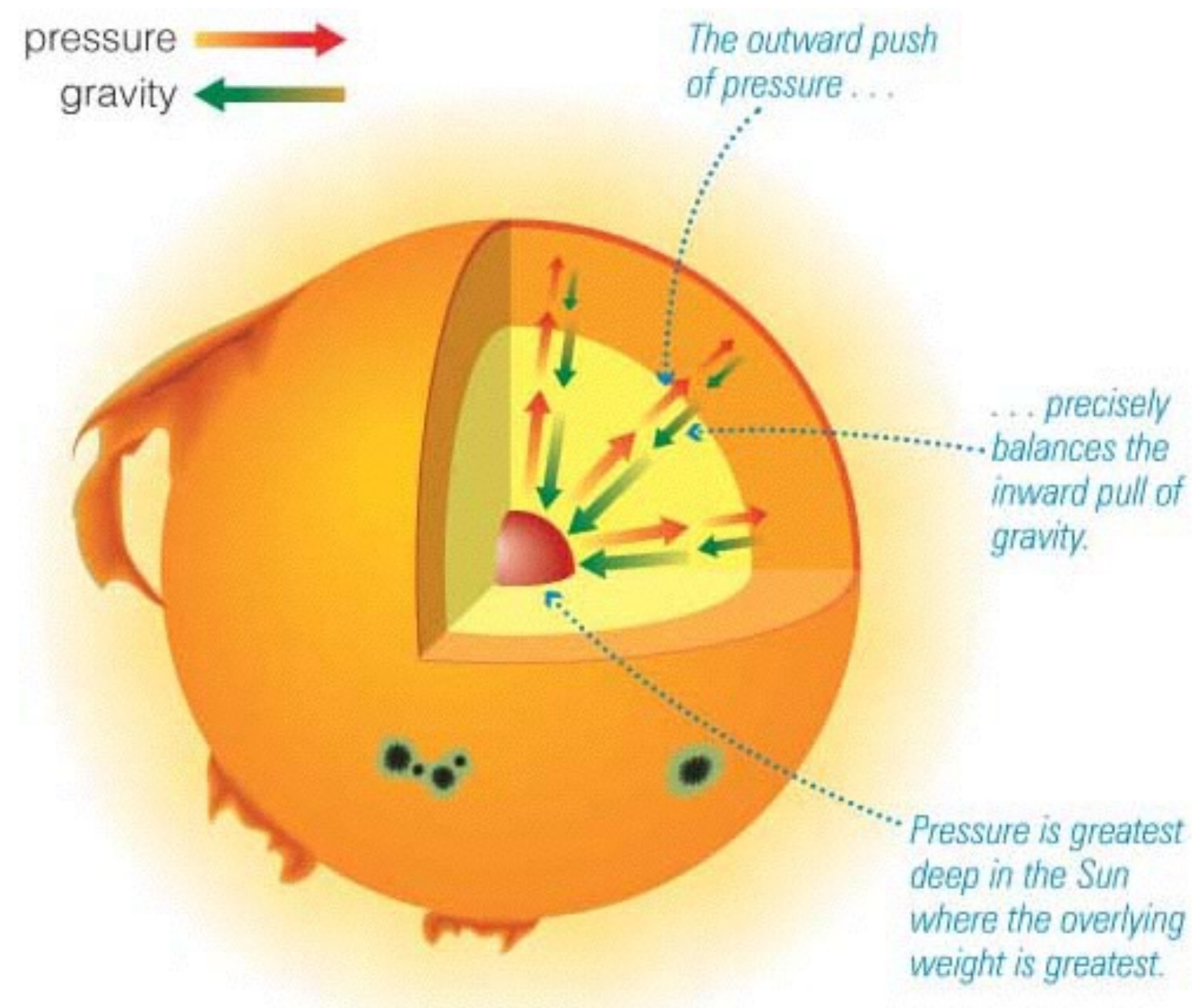
Gas



Plasma



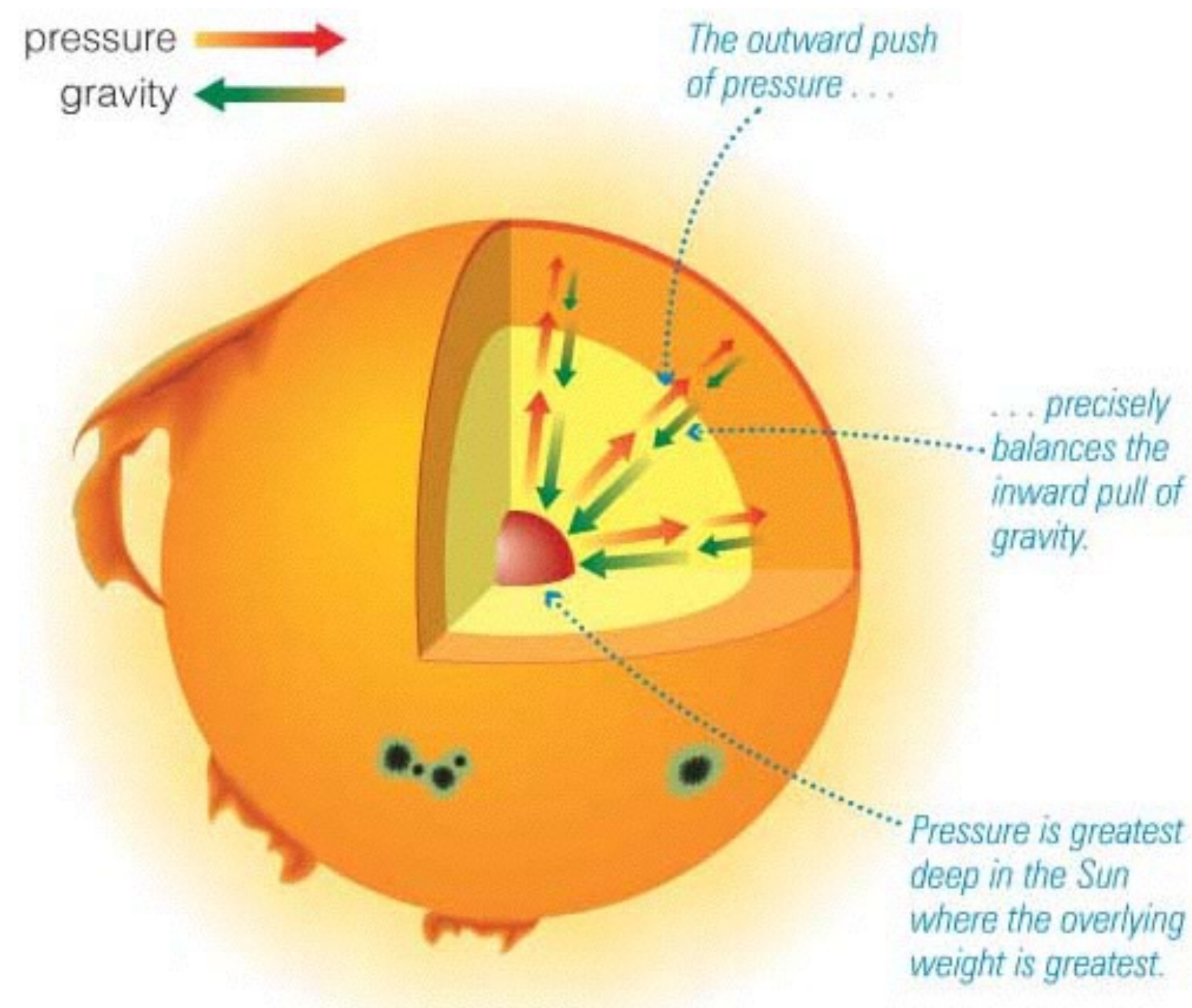
The Core



Thermal pressure
balances gravity.

Pressure, and
density, are greatest
at the core.

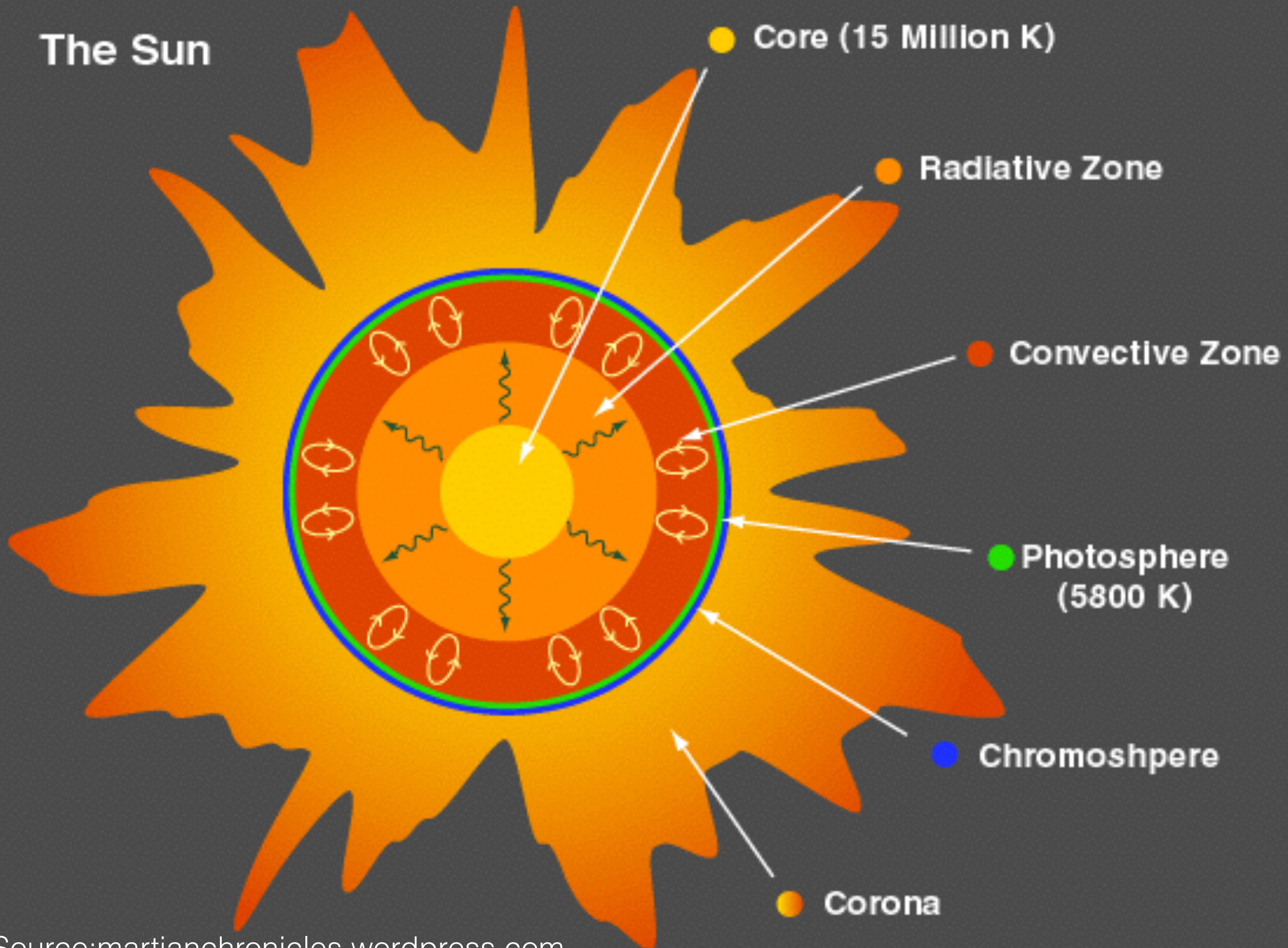
The Core



High densities at the core enable nuclear ***fusion***.

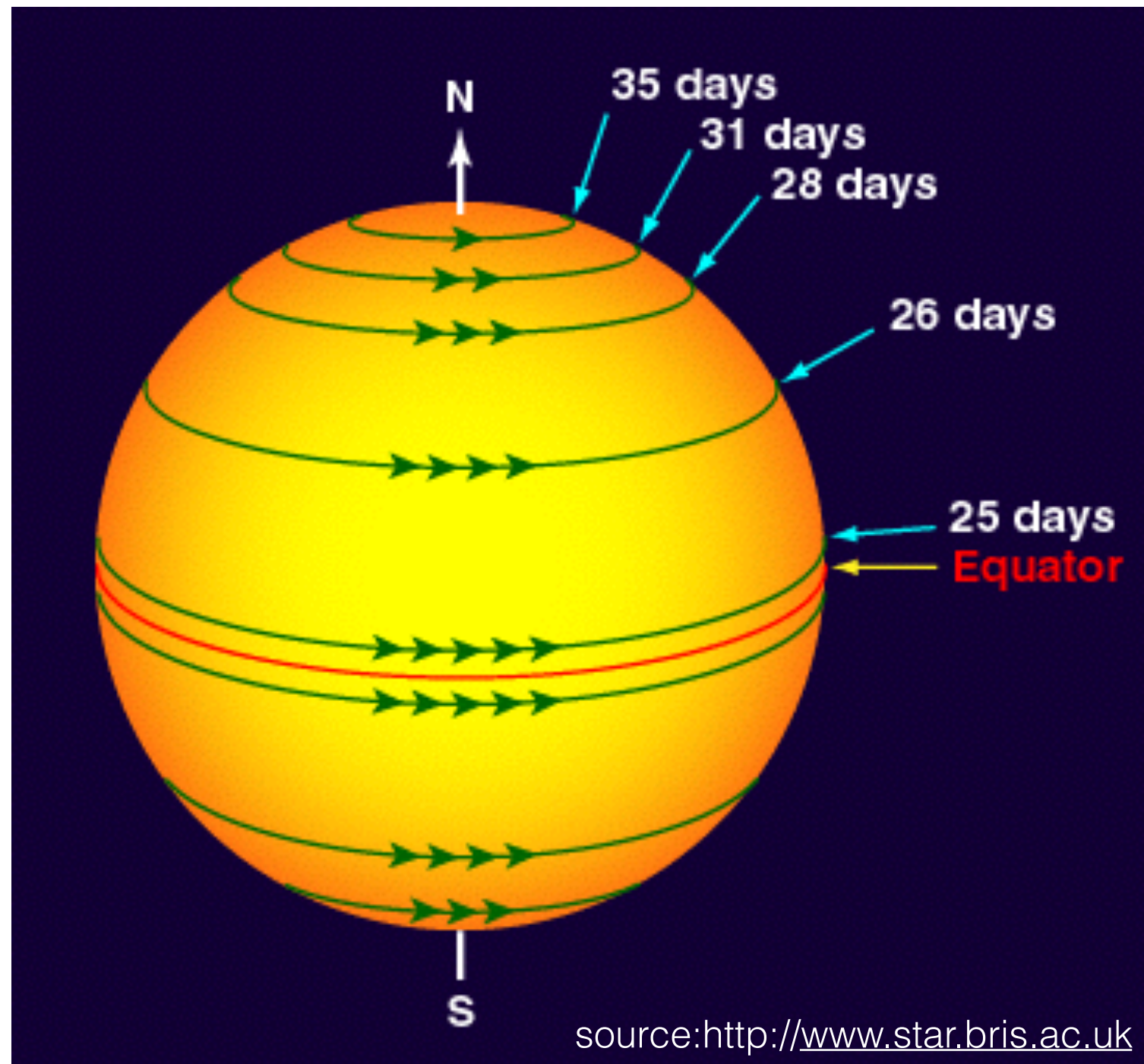
Hydrogen is combined into Helium, releasing energy ($E=mc^2$) as light and heat.

The Sun



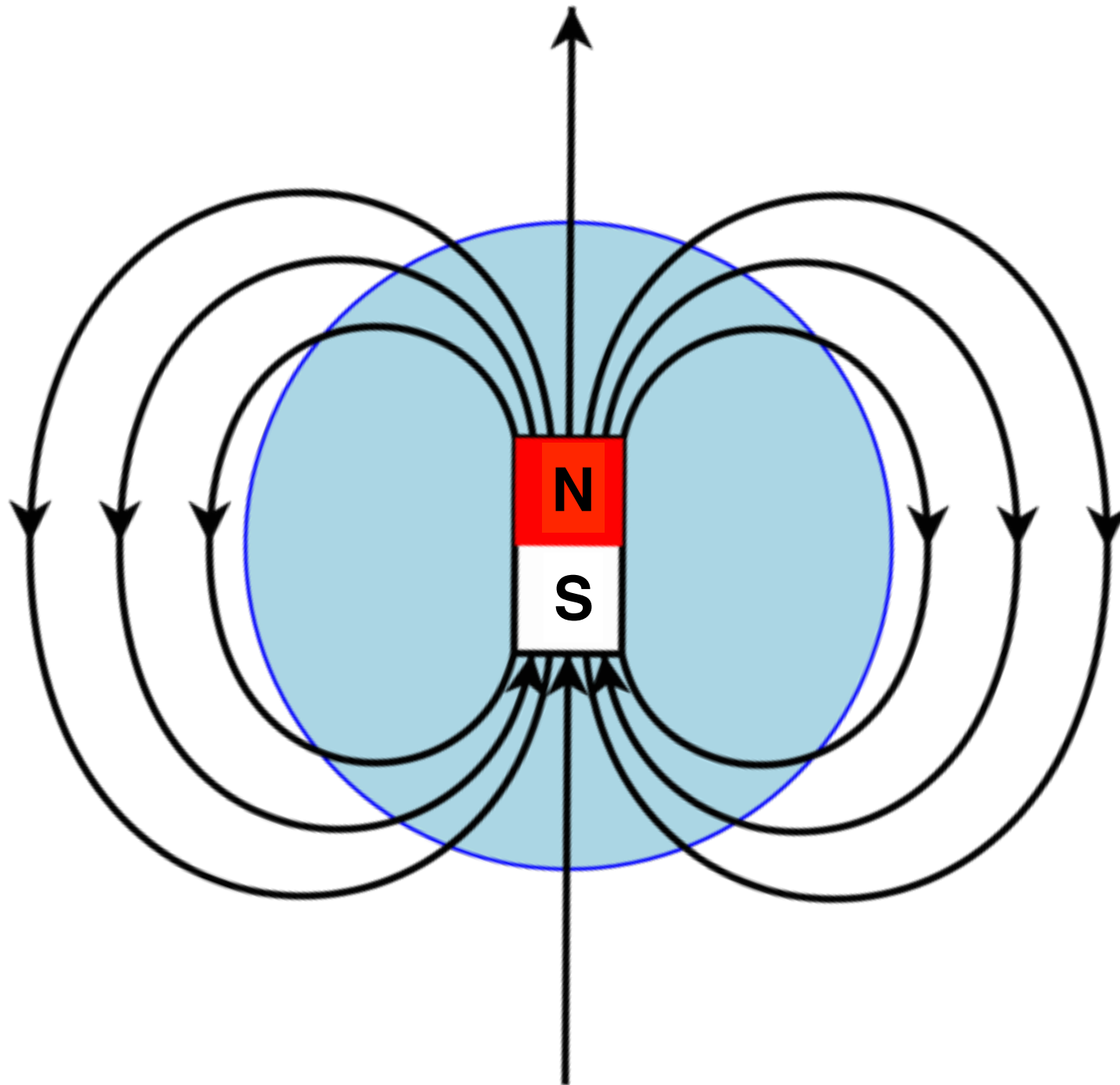
Solar Rotation

The equator spins faster than the poles: ***differential rotation***.



Magnetic field

The Sun, like the Earth, has a global magnetic field.





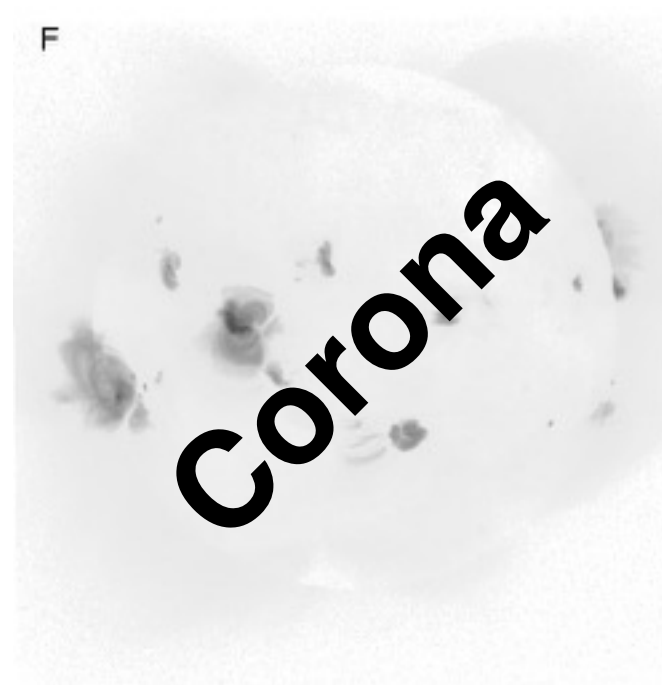
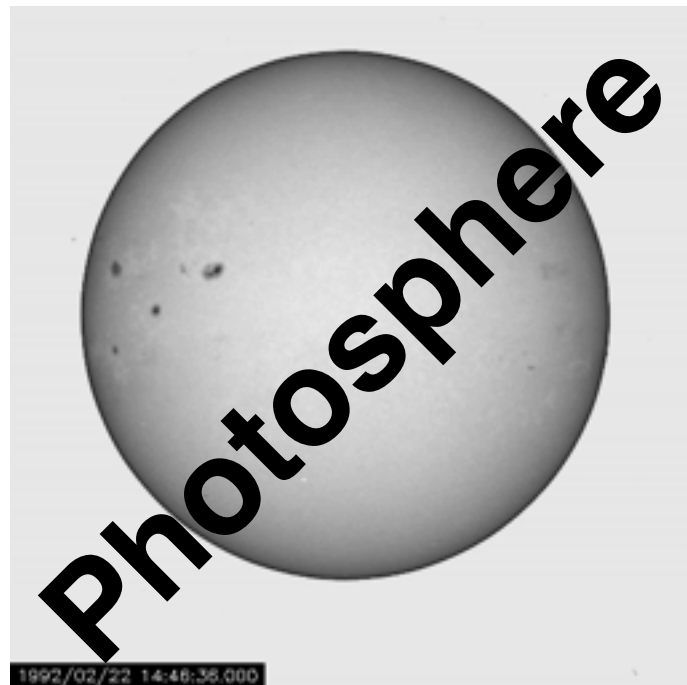
Solar Dynamo

Spinning plasma drags the magnetic field.

Activity

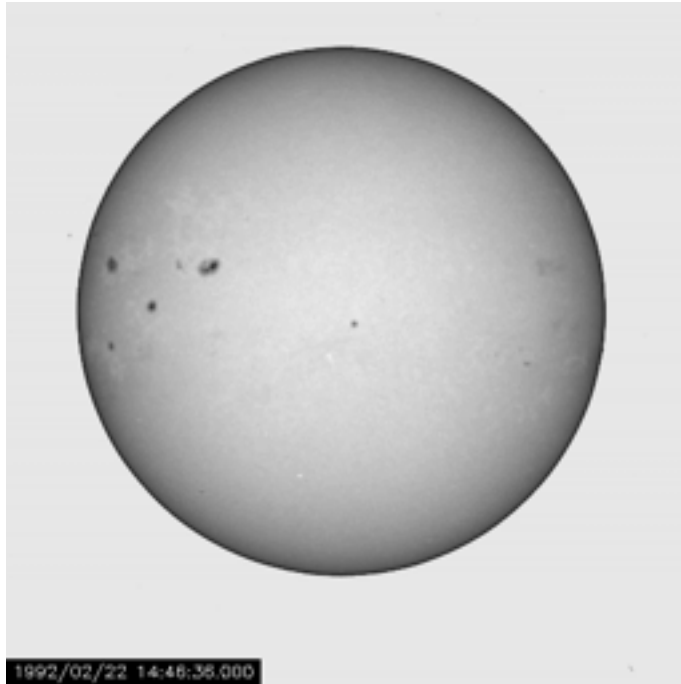
Get into groups of 4 or 5.

Match each photosphere picture to the corresponding corona picture.

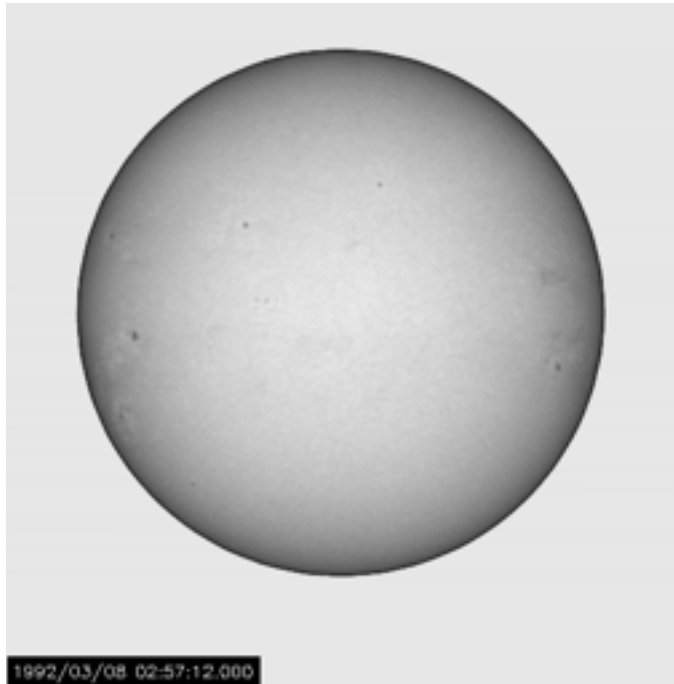


Answer

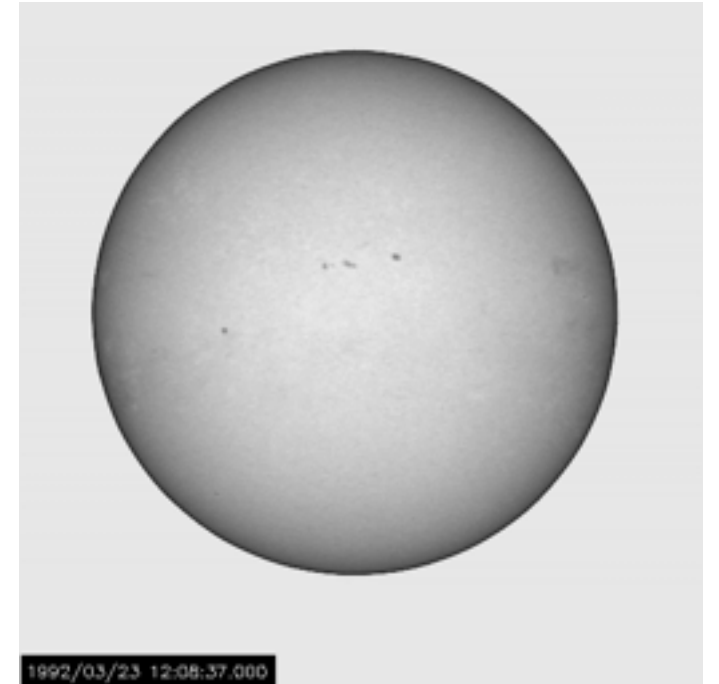
1992/02/22



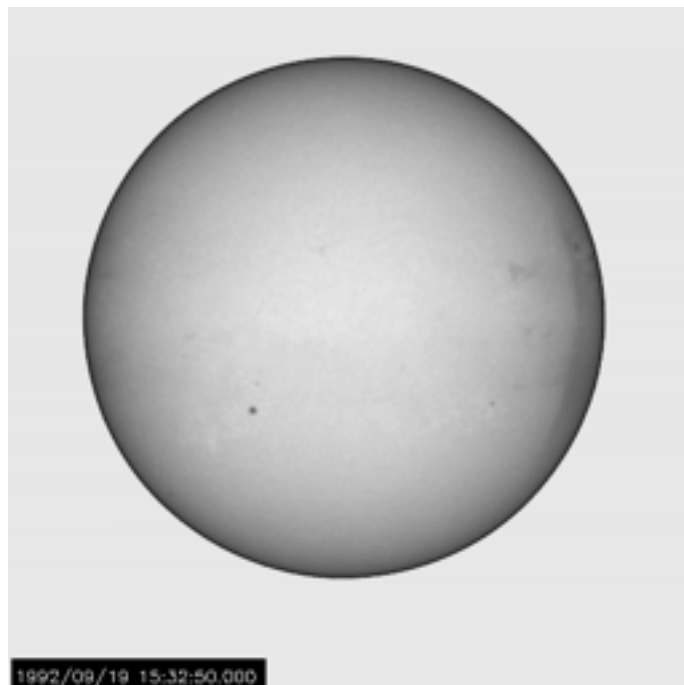
1992/03/08



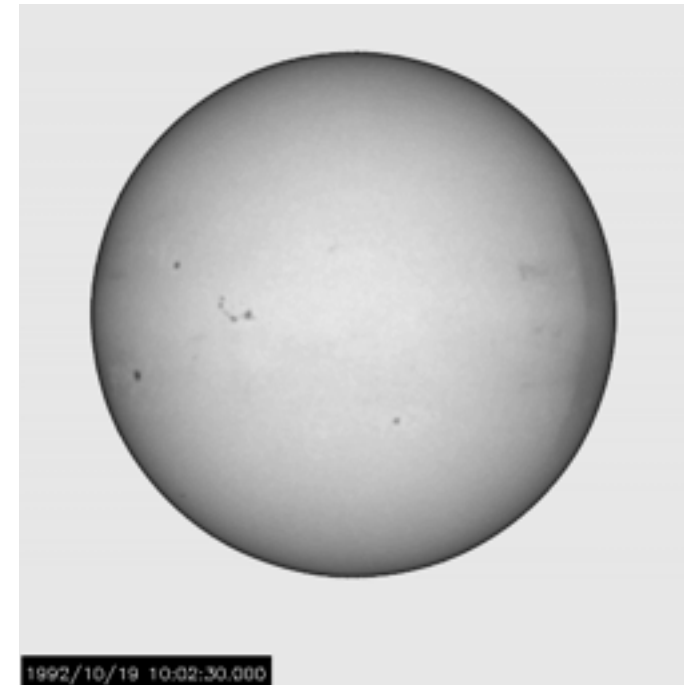
1992/03/23



1992/09/19

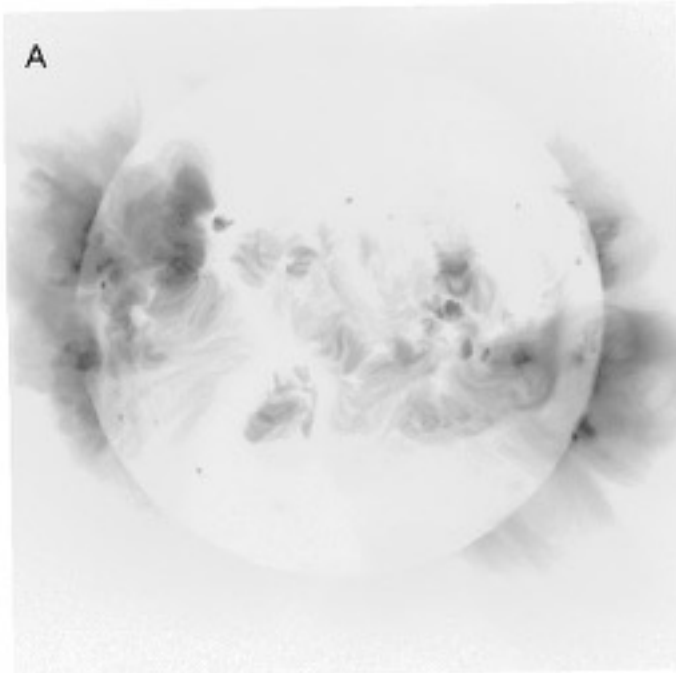


1992/10/19

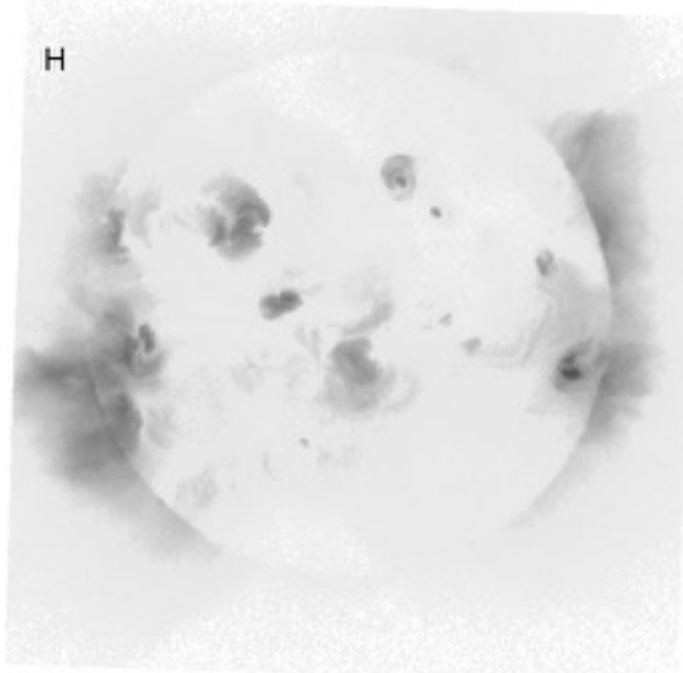


Answer

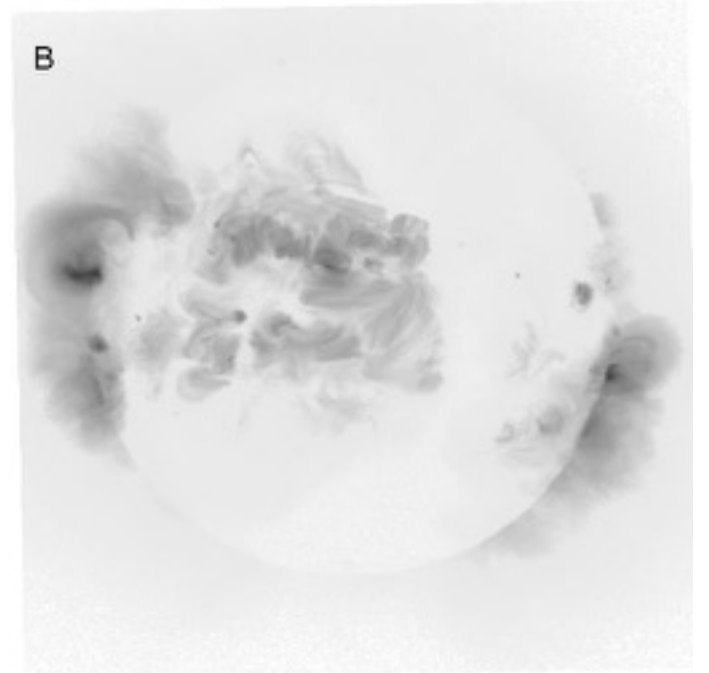
1992/02/22 **A**



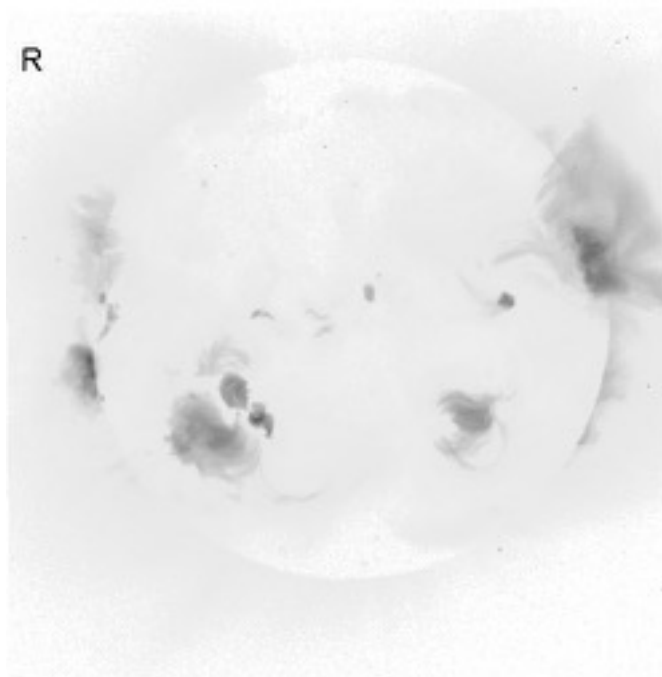
1992/03/08 **H**



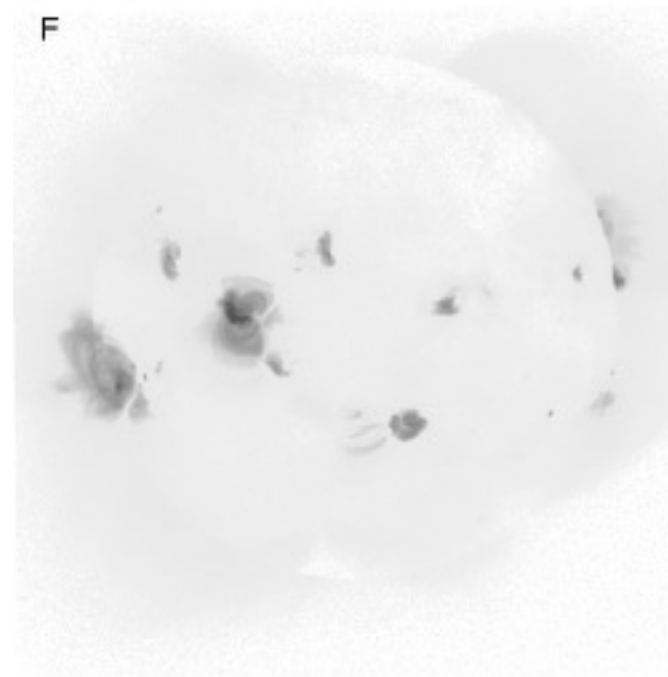
1992/03/23 **B**



1992/09/19 **R**

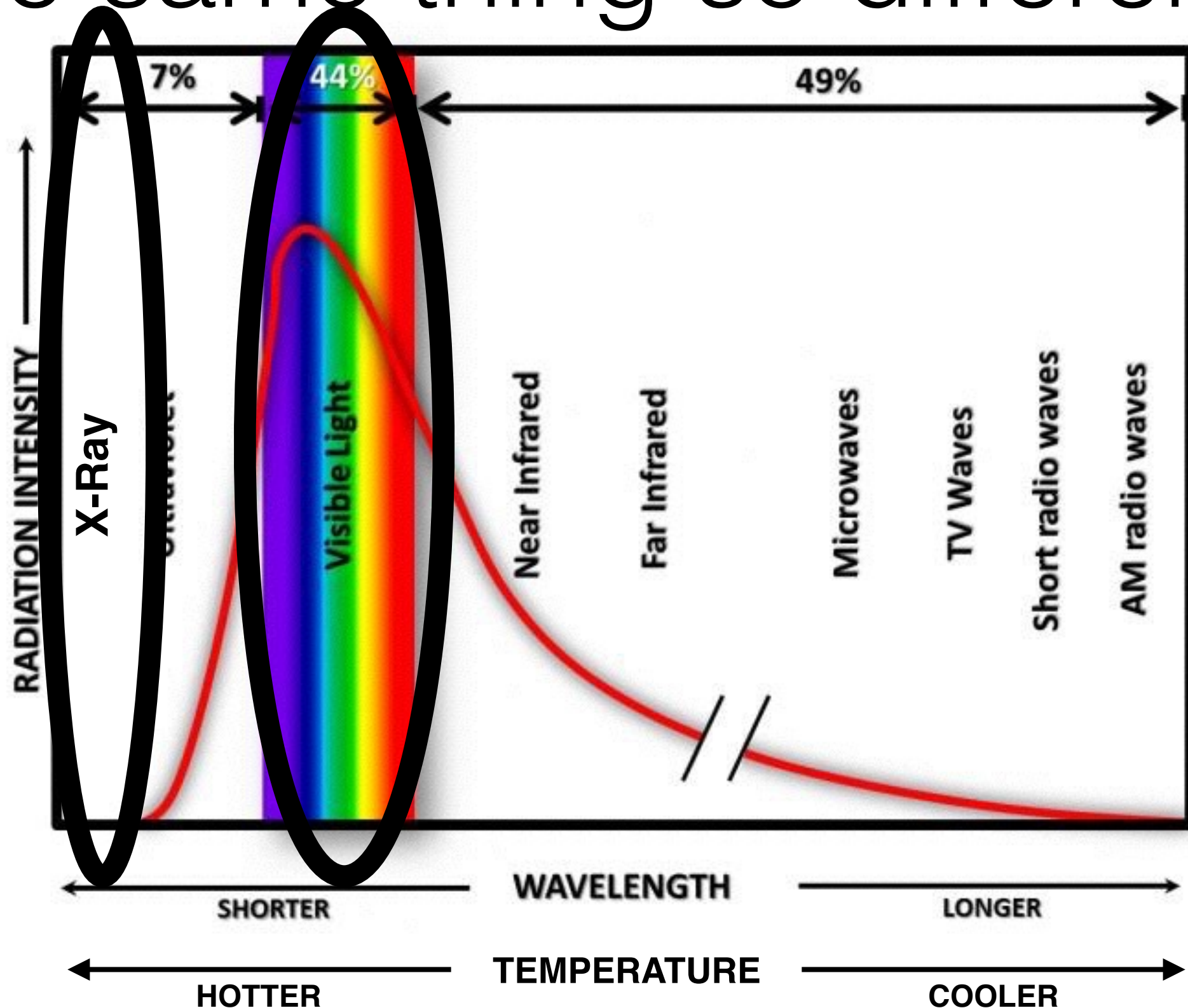


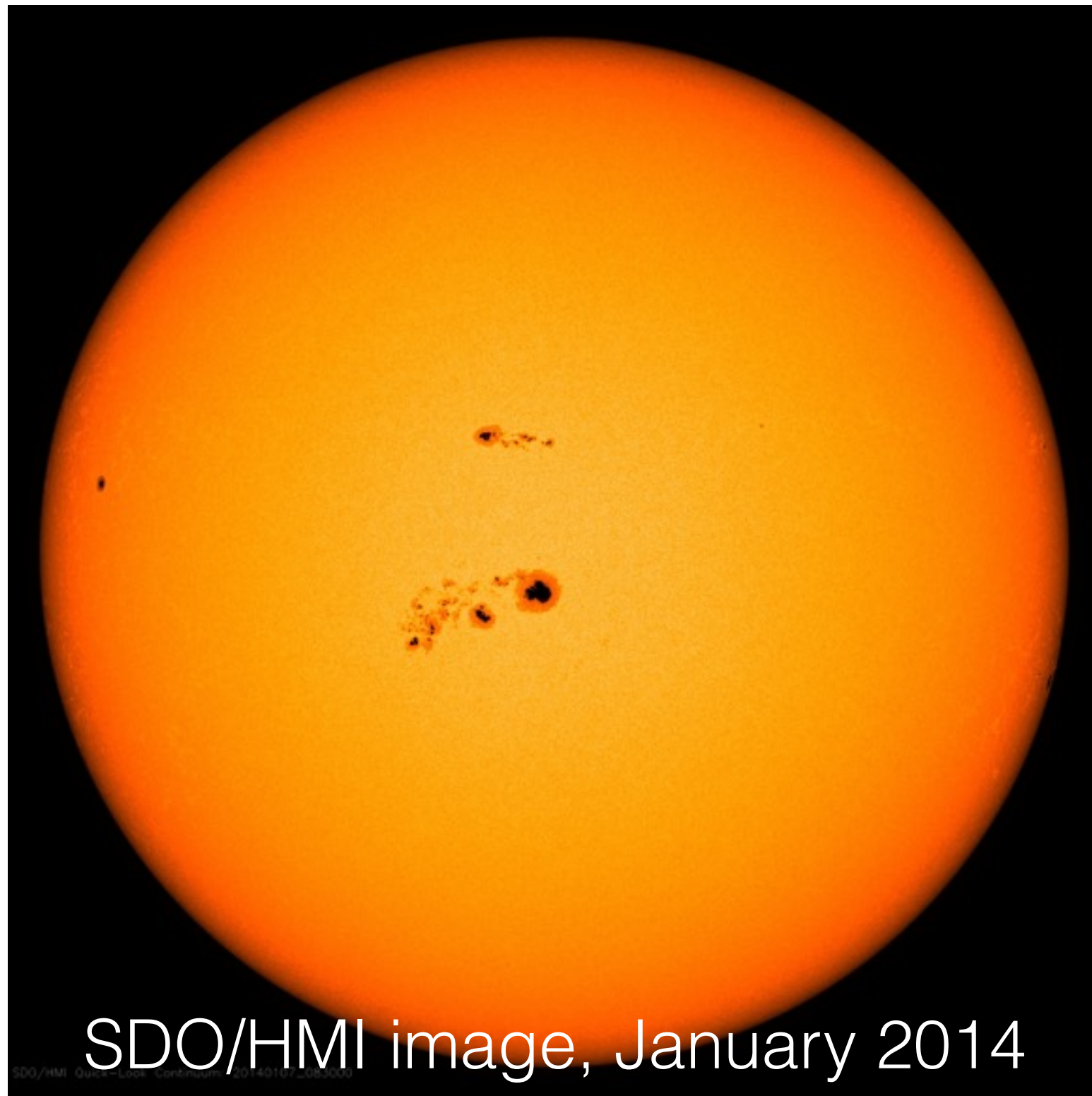
1992/10/19 **F**



Why are those pictures of the same thing so different?

source: www.ces.fau.edu

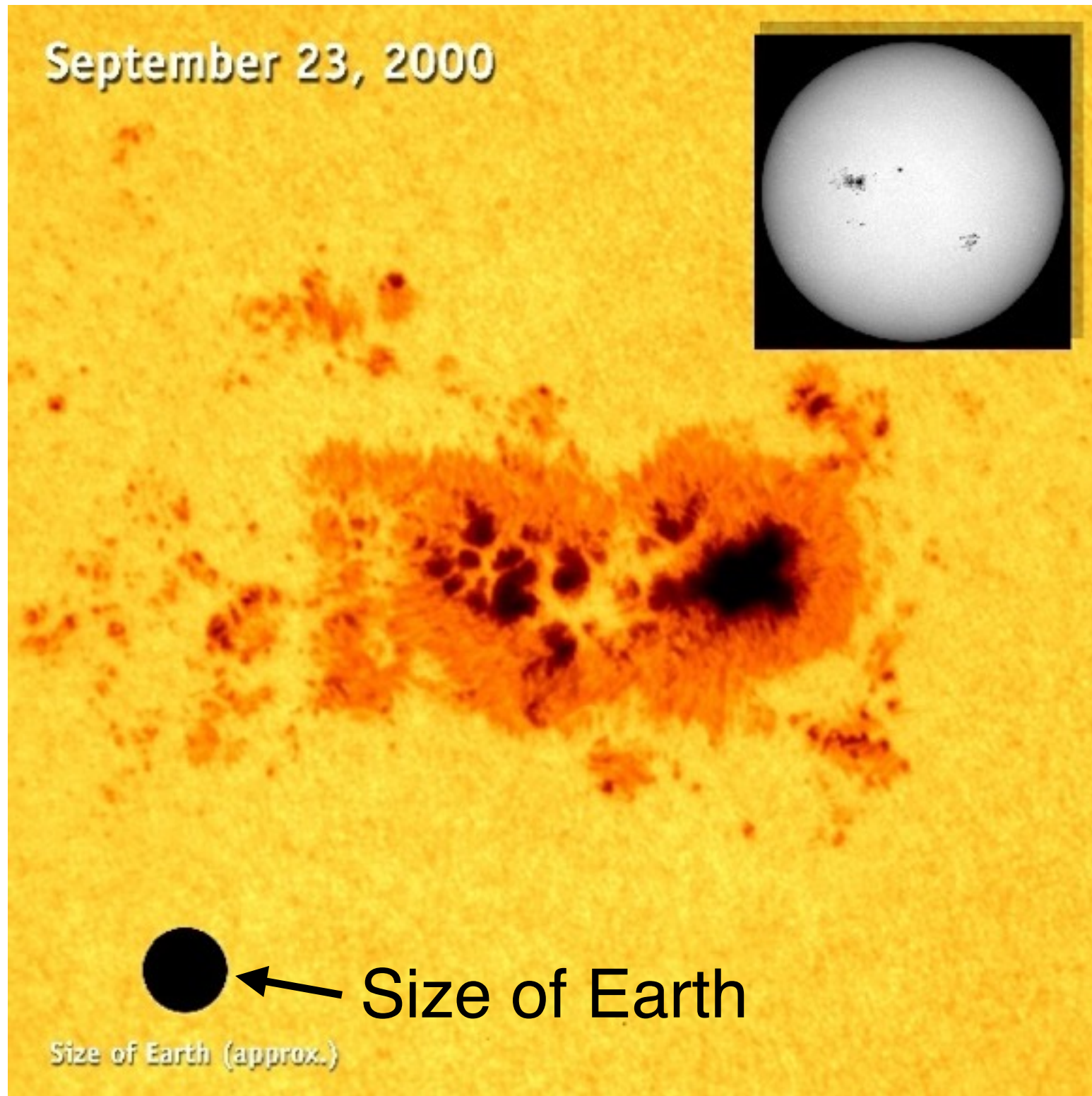




Sunspots

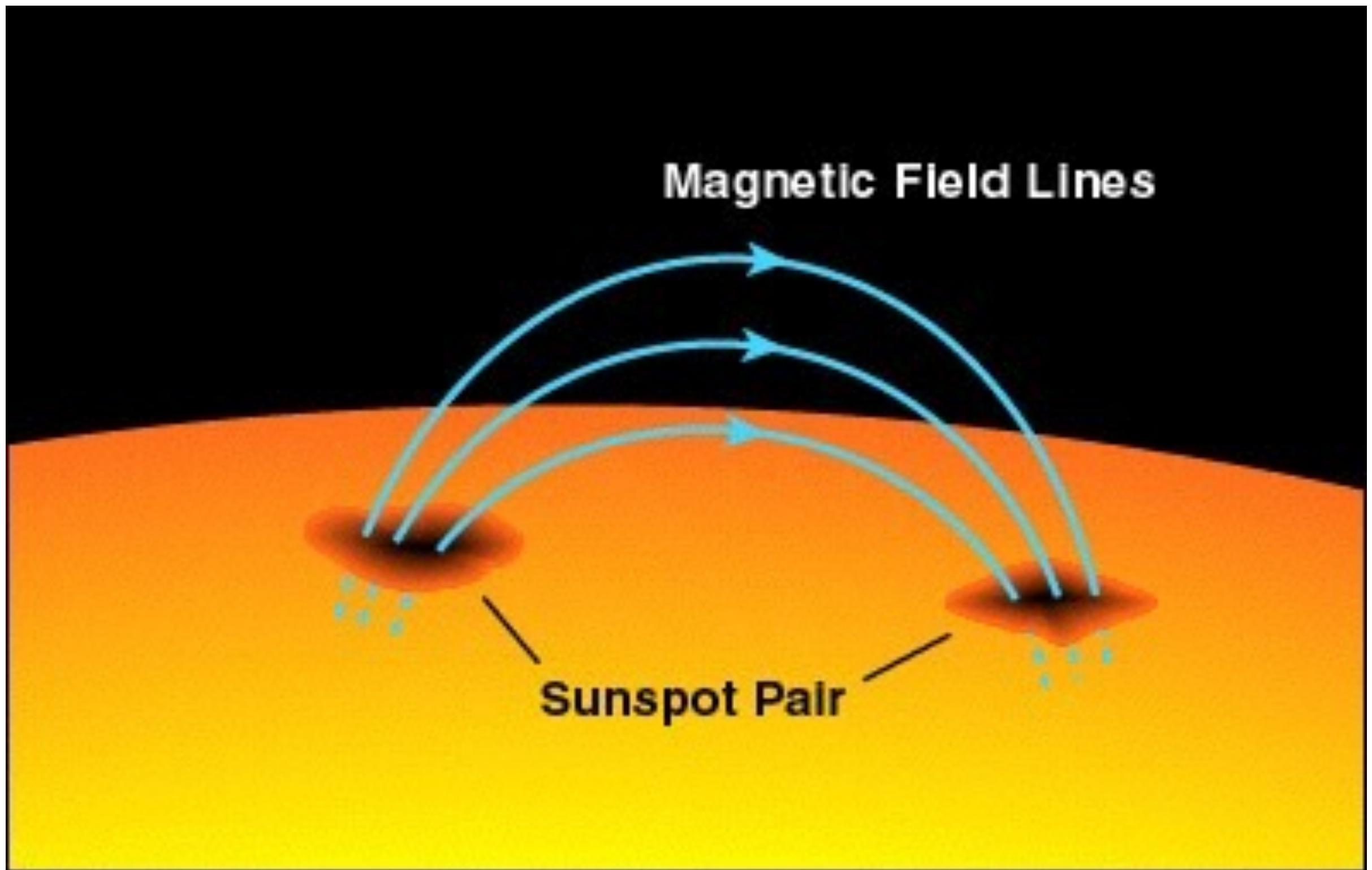
Sunspots form where concentrated magnetic field emerges through the photosphere.

source: <http://www.thesuntoday.org>



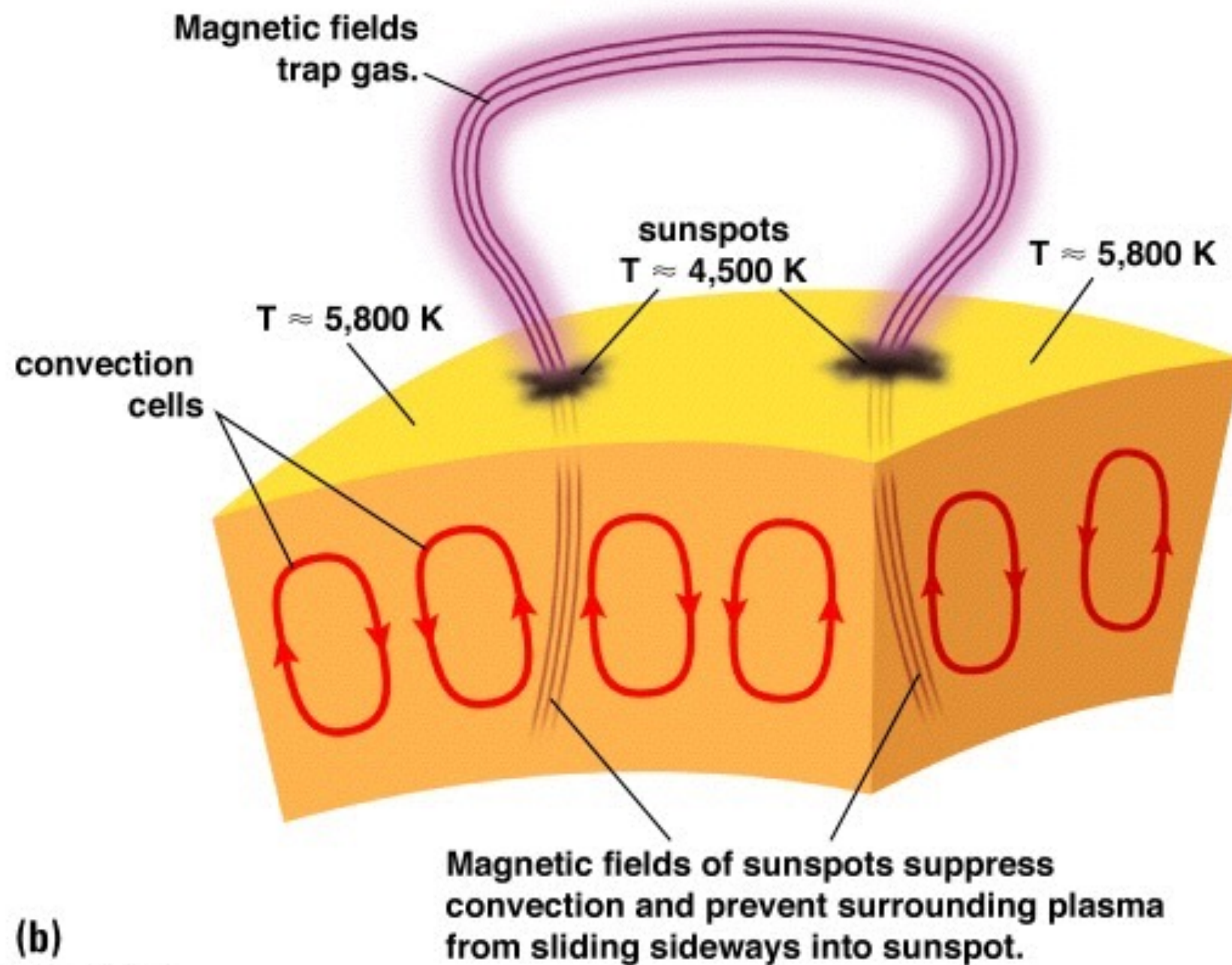
Sunspots

Smaller sunspots are about the size of the Earth.



Sunspots

Strong magnetic field threads through sunspots.



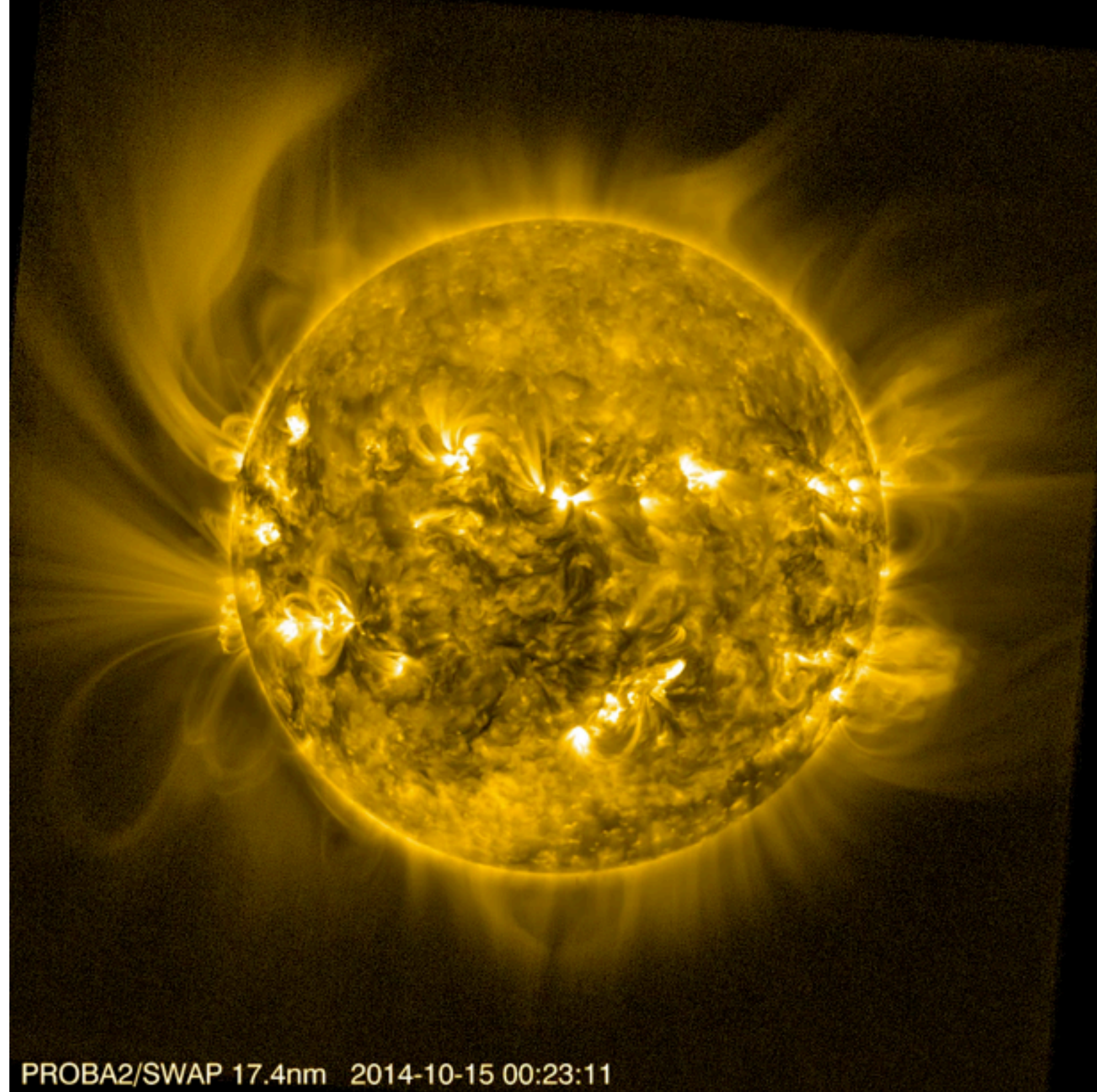
(b)

Copyright © Addison Wesley

Sunspots

Strong vertical field inhibits convection, making sunspots cooler than the surrounding photosphere.

Above Sunspots: Active Regions



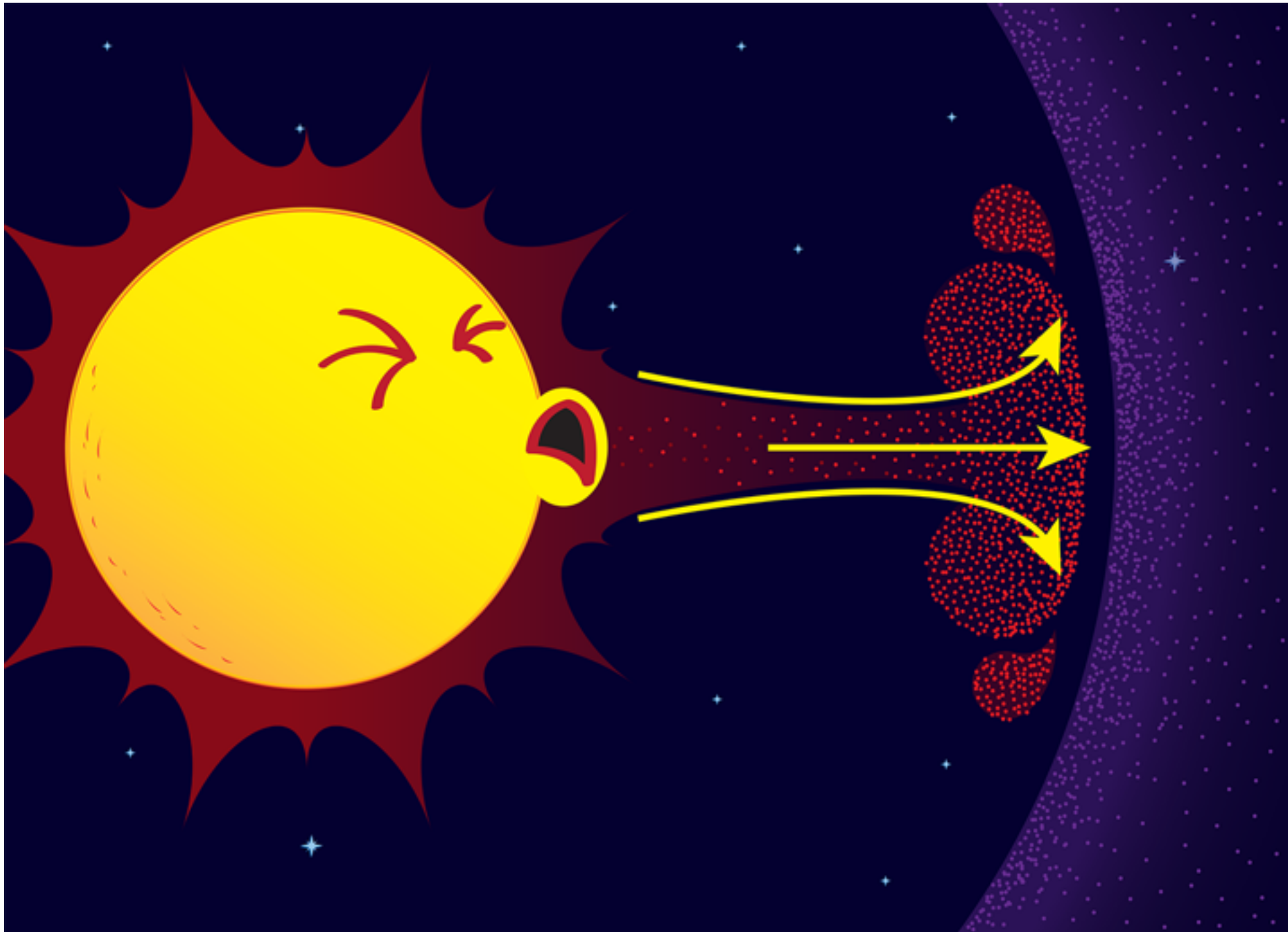
The dynamic corona

PROBA2/SWAP movie of 3 solar rotations

Heliosphere

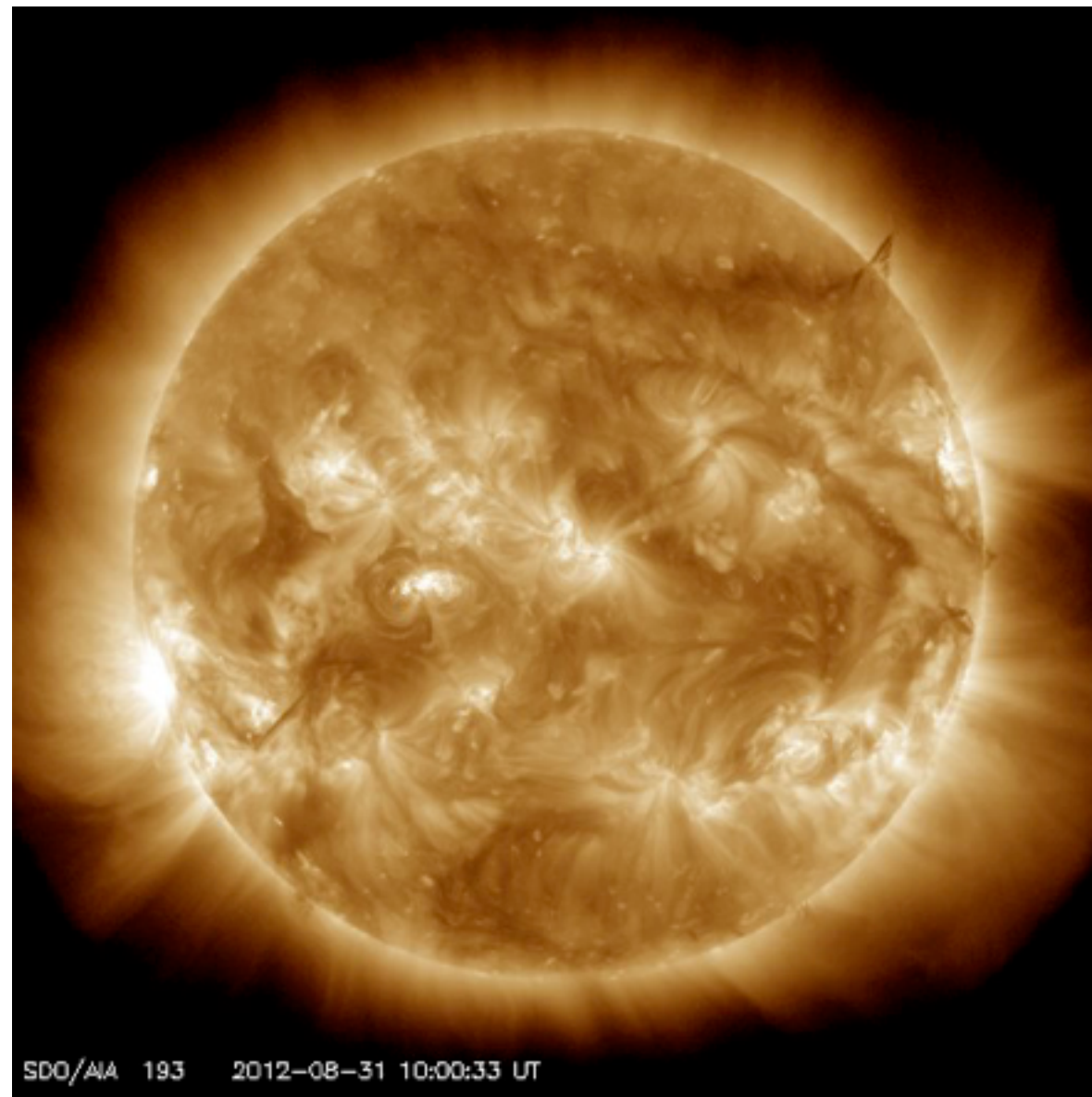
The bubble-like volume surrounding solar system caused by the *solar wind*. Outside the heliosphere is *interstellar space*.

source: <http://spaceplace.nasa.gov>



Eruptions

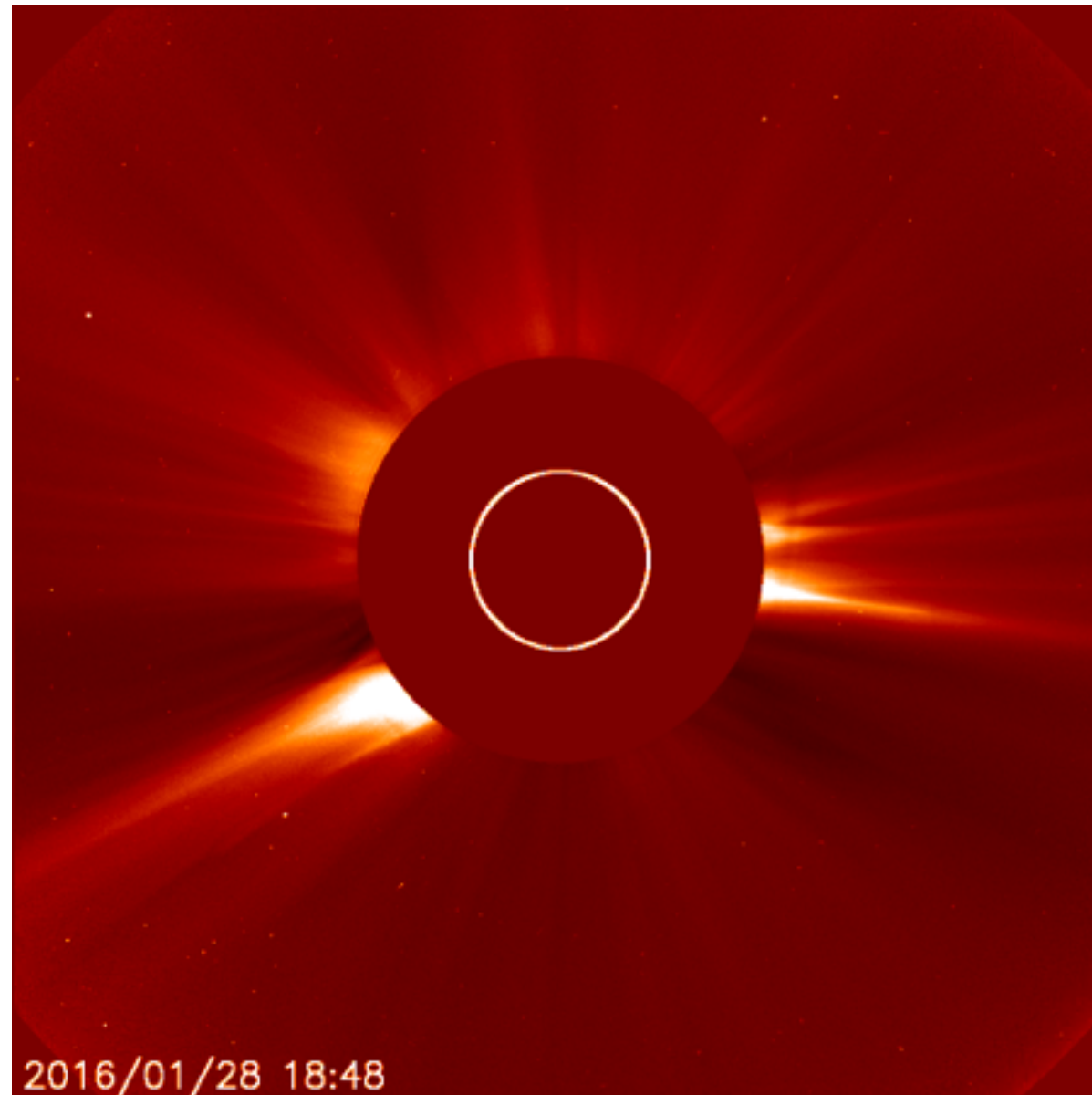
Major disturbances in the heliosphere are caused by massive explosions in the Sun's atmosphere: ***coronal mass ejections***.



NASA SDO/AIA movie

Eruptions

Major disturbances in the heliosphere are caused by massive explosions in the Sun's atmosphere: ***coronal mass ejections***.



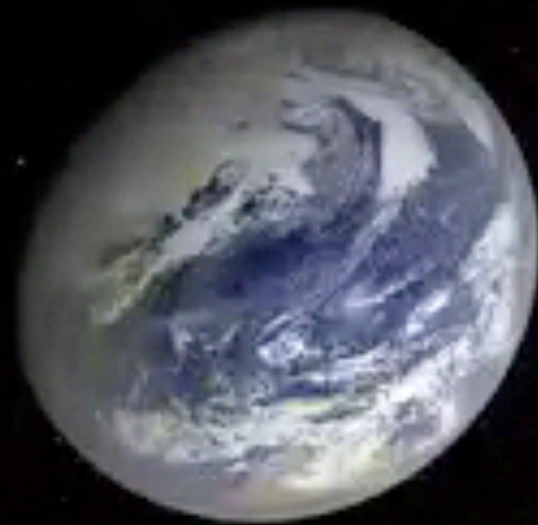
NASA LASCO C2 movie

Eruption statistics

- How big? About as 1 cubic km³ of water
- How fast? About 500 km/s (1100 mph)
- How much energy? About 20x the last year's global energy consumption

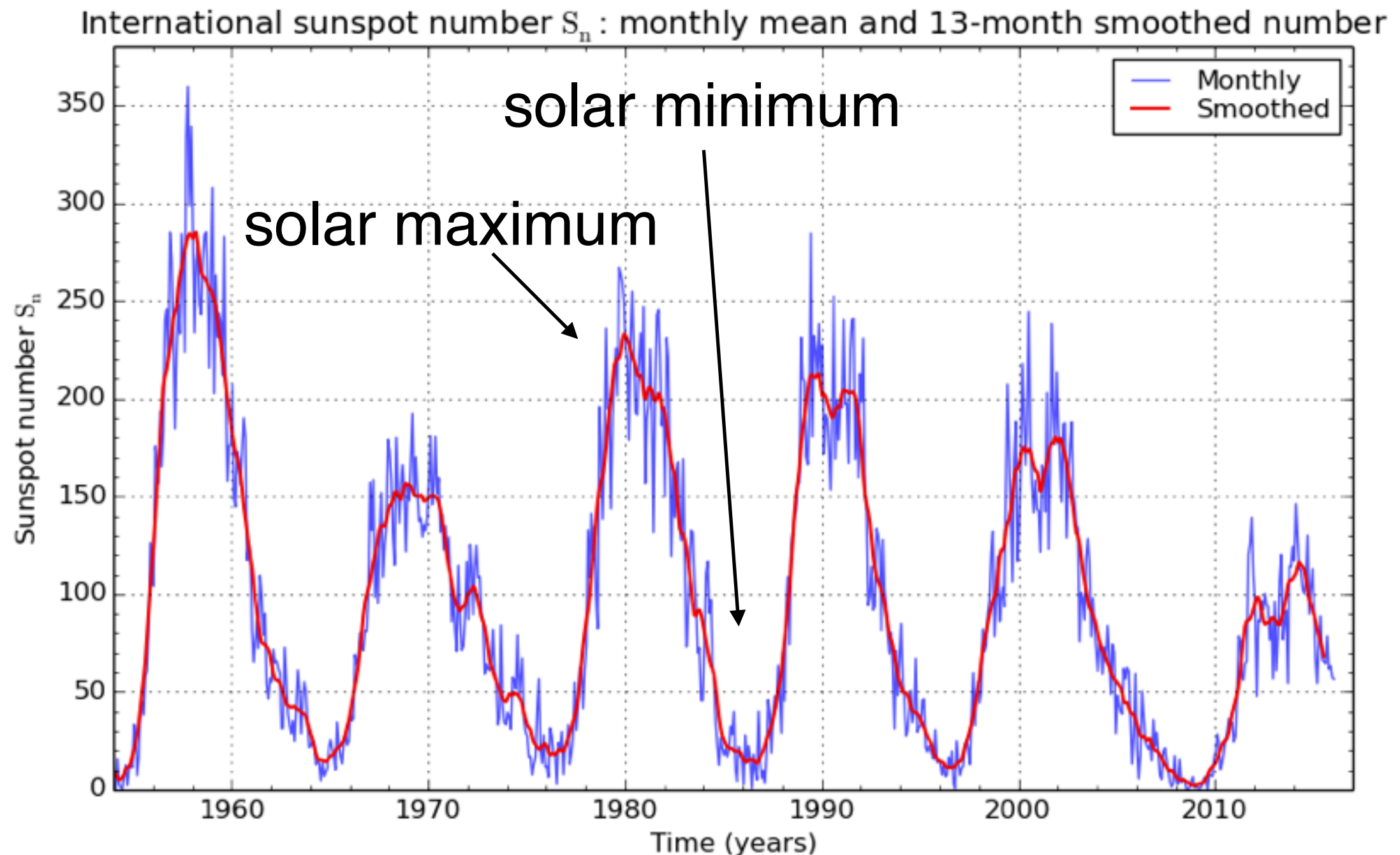
Eruptions in the heliosphere

NASA Scientific Visualization Studio



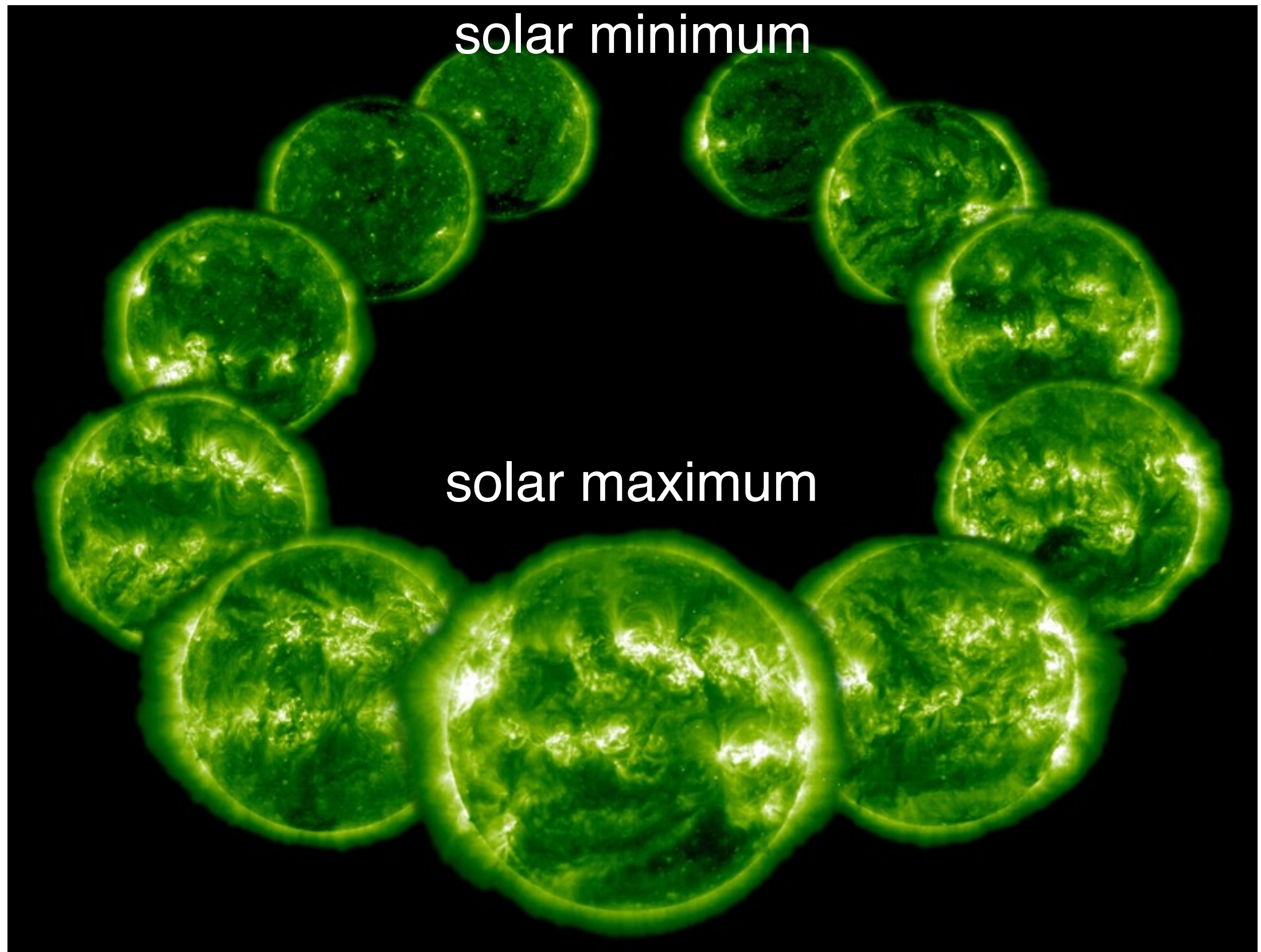
Activity cycle

There are times when the Sun is more active than others. It is linked to the solar dynamo. The activity cycle period is roughly 11 years.



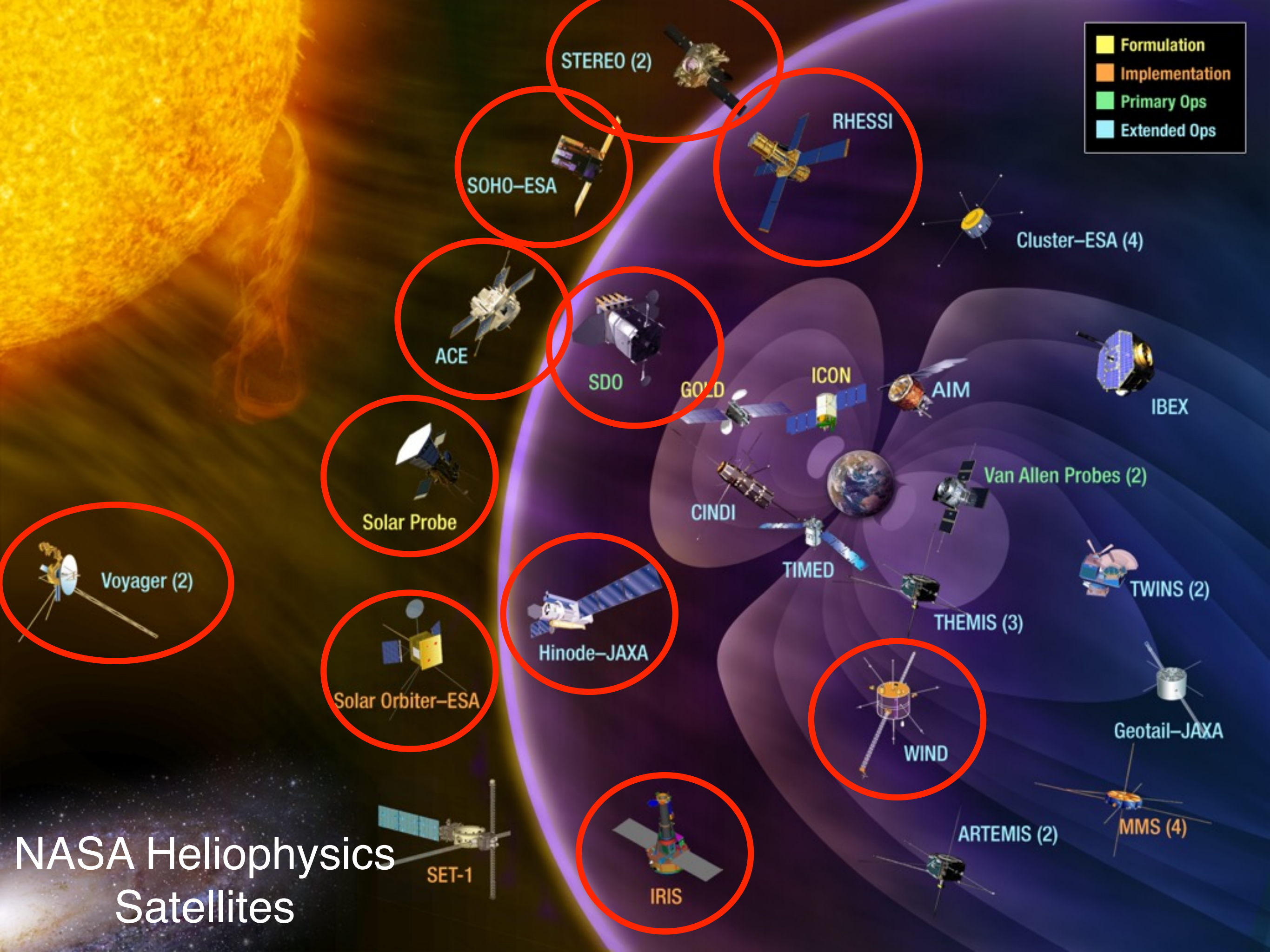
Activity cycle

Source: ESA & NASA/SOHO



How do we know all of this?

- Solar data:
 - remote sensing: images, total brightness, spectra, polarimetry, helioseismology
 - in-situ plasma density, velocity, magnetic field information
- Computer modeling of the sun at all scales.



NASA Heliophysics Satellites



soho
Facing the Sun

venus express
Studying Venus' atmosphere



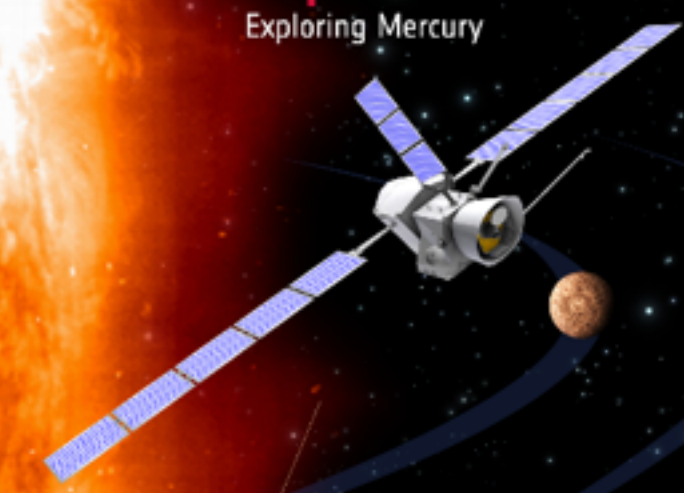
Proba3
artificial
eclipse

juice
Studying Jupiter's icy moons



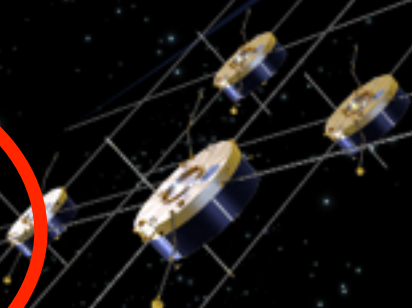
proba-2
Observing solar events

bepicolombo
Exploring Mercury



solar orbiter
The Sun up close

cluster
Measuring Earth's magnetic shield

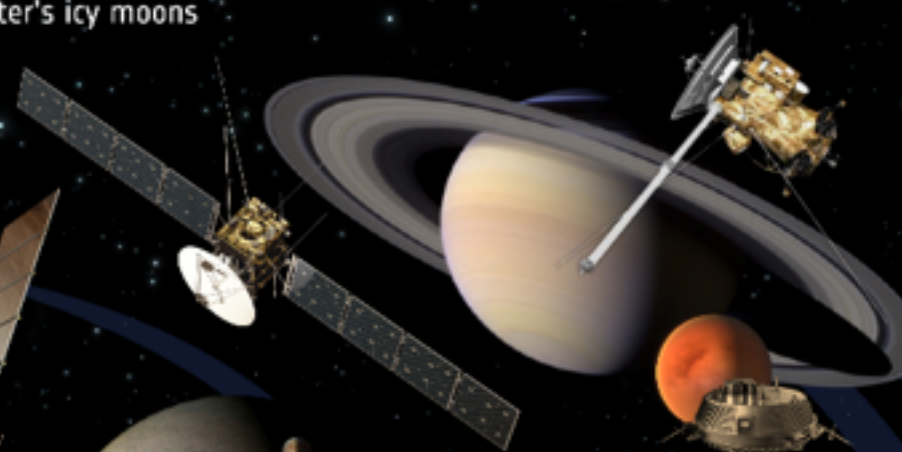


mars express
Investigating the Red Planet



rosetta
Chasing and landing on a comet

cassini-huygens
Studying the Saturnian system
and landing on Titan



→ ESA'S FLEET IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

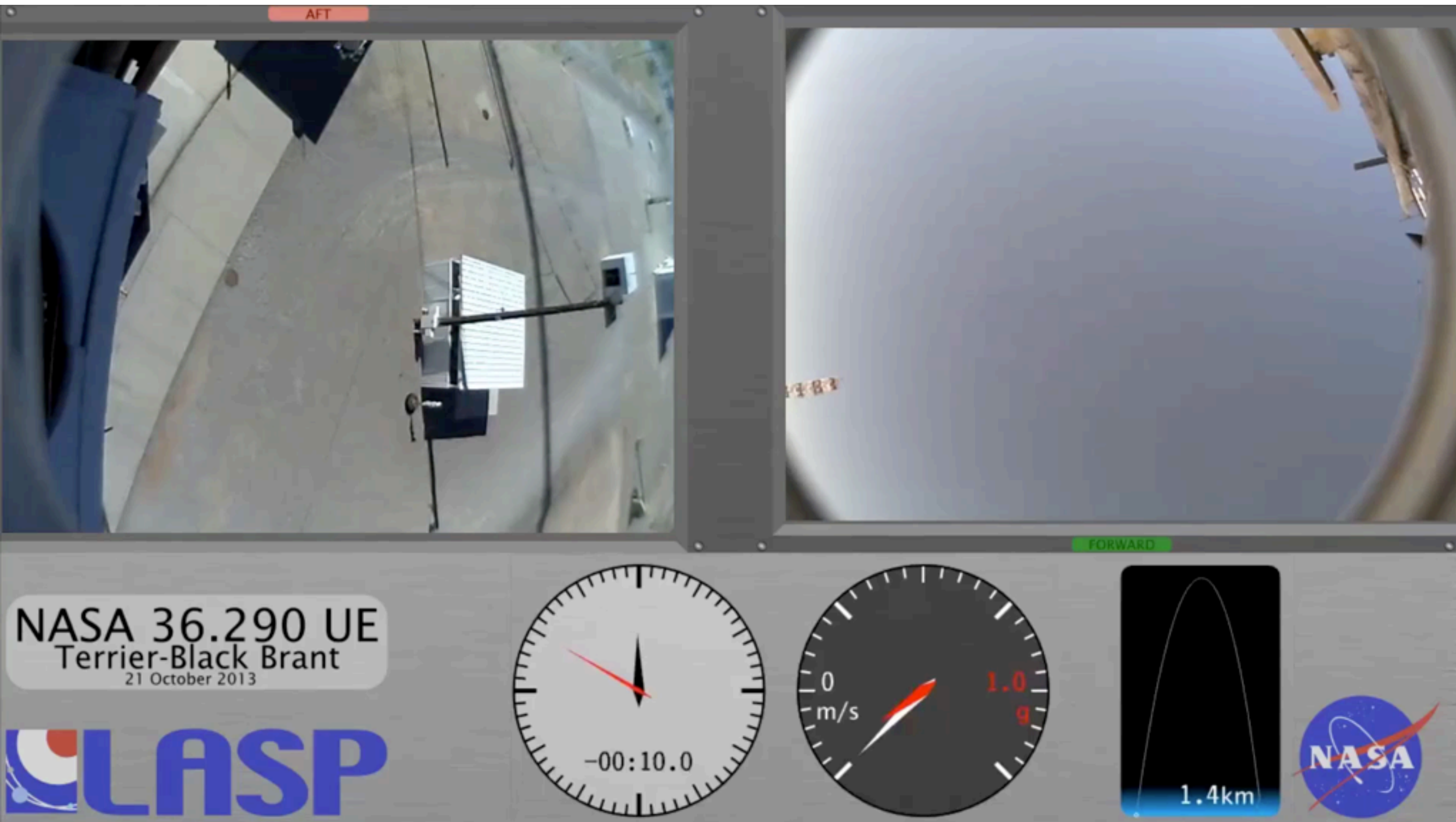
The Solar System is a natural laboratory that allows scientists to explore the nature of the Sun, the planets and their moons, as well as comets and asteroids. ESA's missions have transformed our view of the celestial neighbourhood, visiting Mars, Venus, and Saturn's moon Titan, and providing new insight into how the Sun interacts with Earth and its neighbours. The Solar System is the result of 4.6 billion years of formation and evolution. Studying how it appears now allows us to unlock the mysteries of its past and to predict how the various bodies will change in the future.

CLASP launch 3 September 2015, White Sands Missile Range

MSFC Sounding Rocket

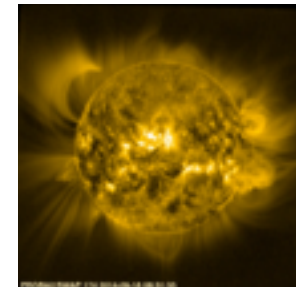
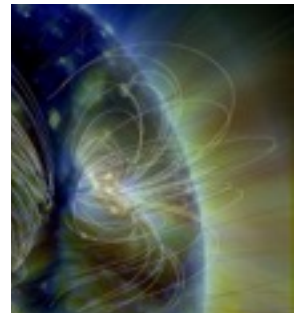
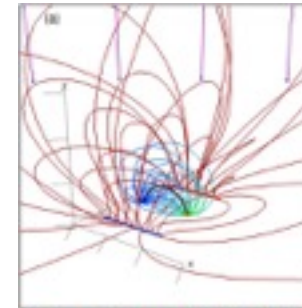


LASP Sounding Rocket

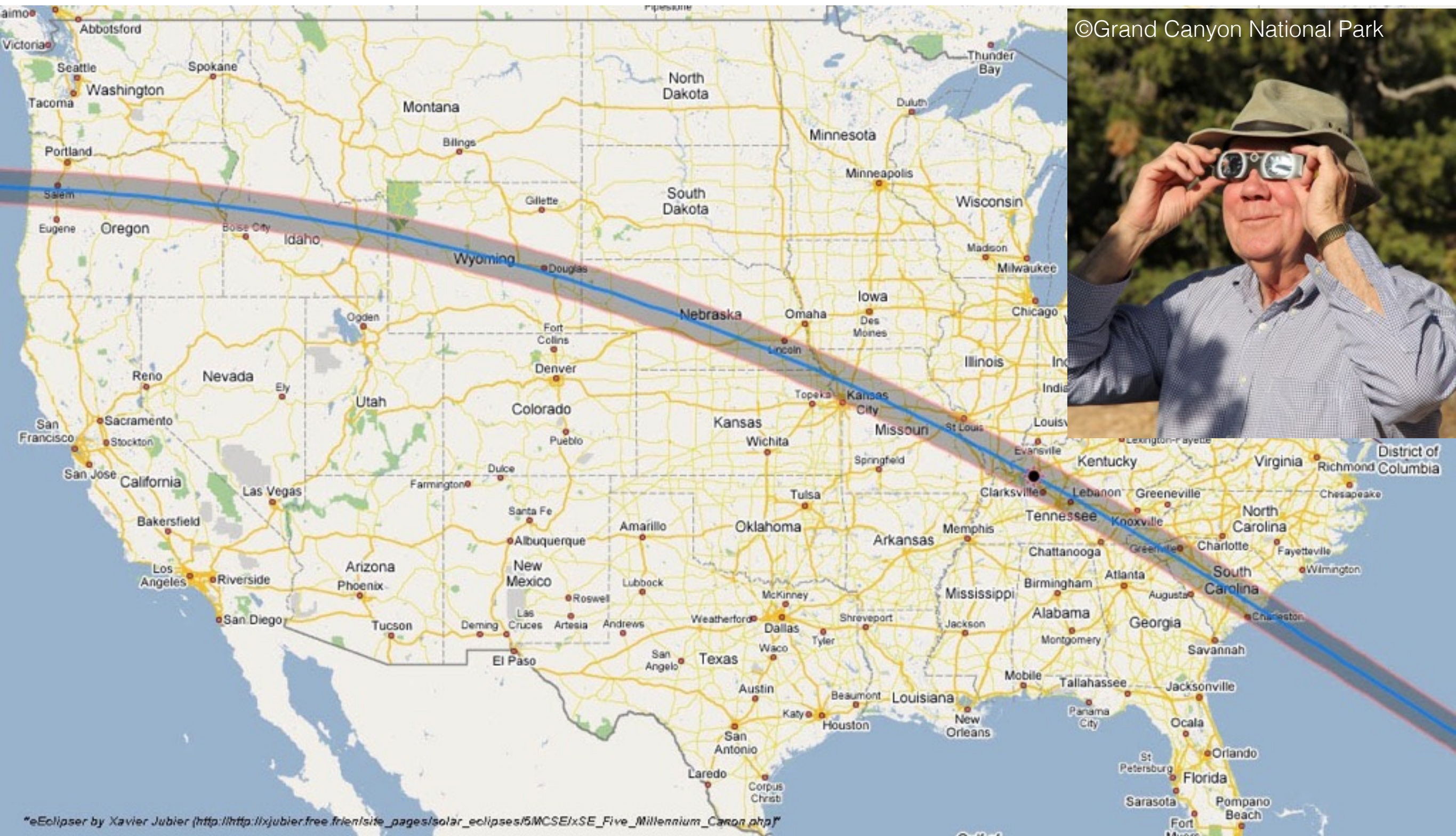


My research: magnetic fields in the corona

- Computer models of eruptions.
- Measurements of the coronal magnetic field.
- Large-scale structure of the corona.
- Sounding rockets, measurements of the magnetic field in the chromosphere.



Eclipse Aug 21, 2017!



Thank you!

laurel.rachmeler@nasa.gov